FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 103 *29 May 1981*

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LOMEYKO VIEWS 'GRAY ZONE' PROBLEMS, EUROMISSILES

LD281459 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 May 81 pp 14-15

[Vladimir Lomeyko article under the rubic "Ideology and Politics": "Death in the 'Gray Zone': Dialogue With a Bundesbuerger"]

[Text] "If you want to save yourselves, get out of Europe!" Letters containing this advice are being received increasingly frequently by the inhabitants of West European cities from their relatives and friends in America, Australia and Africa. The letters contain statistics. Europe has long been saturated with weapons of all types, primarily nuclear weapons. The hair from which the nuclear sword of Damocles hangs over each European is almost six times finer than in any other part of the world. In addition to conventional weapons, there is a nuclear warhead with a yield of 60 tons of TNT for each inhabitant of Europe.

But there is also an additional risk factor. The majority of people in Europe live in the "gray zone." That is the name given to that part of the continent where tactical and Eurostrategic nuclear weapons are concentrated which are the subject neither of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe nor the SALT talks on the limitation of offensive strategic armaments.

This "gray zone" arose long ago and not through our fault. On various pretexts the Americans and several of their NATO allies for many years avoided talks on Eurostrategic weapons, which include medium-range nuclear missile weapons. To break out of this vicious "gray zone" circle where the actions of one side give rise to countermeasures by the other, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, suggested imposing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of the medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR.

This proposal generated a stormy and contradictory reaction in West Europe. Many politicians and public figures expressed themselves in support of this initiative, assessing it as a chance of preventing a nuclear conflict in Europe. Others, however, rushed to reject the moratorium so to speak. To justify their position in the eyes of their fellow citizens and assuage their anger, the champions of NATO's so-called "arms upgrading" course, with the aid of a loyal press, are using the method of discrepancies and misinformation to distort the real state of affairs. Prof A. Akhtamzyan and I saw this for ourselves when we were in the FRG back in late March as representatives of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. We had many hours of discussions in the most varied auditoriums filled mainly with well-informed people, Social Democrats, Free and Christian Democrats, party and political figures, scientists, journalists, businessmen and Bundeswehr officers.

But here is what was characteristic. For all the plurality of opinions, it is the arguments of the military-industrial complex which dominate the West German press.

As a result, in 1983 they want to load onto the ship of Europe, whose holds are filled to bursting with nuclear warheads, a further 572 new U.S. missiles, although they know that this will generate retaliatory measures from the other side. Can they not see that Europe, like the Titanic, is approaching its iceberg--a nuclear iceberg on this occasion.

When I try to reconstruct the hours-long discussions with our opponents, they take shape as a kind of dialogue with some Bundesbuerger [citizen of the FRG] who, as a rule, is well acquainted with the problem of the arms race and knows many facts and arguments but who suffers from a one-sided approach.

Often deprived of the possibility of independently comparing the opinions and arguments of the two sides and relying on the government authorities and on arguments endlessly repeated in the newspapers and on radio and television, the loyal Bundesbuerger launches himself into the attack in the discussion, trying to demonstrate the need for nuclear "arms upgrading."

[Lomeyko] Frankly speaking, we Soviet people were struck by the frivolity of the rejection of L. I. Brezhnev's proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe and to begin talks on that issue, for a moratorium is not a concession to Moscow but a chance to avoid nuclear suicide. Surely the West Germans realize that the new American missiles will not increase but, on the contrary, will reduce their security?

Bundesbuerger: Questions of security are "a matter for the king," as the saying goes. The government in Bonn maintains that a moratorium is impossible because it would freeze the nuclear nonequilibrium in Europe. As soon as the West agreed to a moratorium, this would lower the talks' chance of success, for the Soviet Union would not be interested in them inasmuch as a moratorium would consolidate the existing nuclear nonequilibrium in its favor.

[Lomeyko] Talk of nonequilibrium constitutes deliberate misinformation of public opinion. Until recently many Western politicians, including both Chancellor Schmidt and former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, declared that military-strategic parity exists between the two blocs. It is precisely the deployment of the new Pershing II Eurostrategic missiles and cruise missiles that will upset that parity as then, along with the strategic equilibrium that exists according to SALT III, an additional nuclear potential will be created in West Europe.

Bundesbuerger: But after all, it was the Soviet Union that initiated a new round of the arms race by deploying the SS-20 missiles (SS-20 is what the Soviet medium-range missiles are called in the West--LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editor's note). In recent years the Soviet Union had spurted ahead and this forced NATO to decide on 12 December 1979 to produce and deploy the 100 Pershing II missiles and 464 cruise missiles.

[Lomeyko] The argument that NATO's "arms upgrading" is a response to a nuclear dash by the Soviet Union is based on the hushing up of the fact that the Atlantic bloc began to plan qualitatively new nuclear systems long before the SS-20 missiles made their appearance. Back in 1974 the NATO Nuclear Planning Group officially raised the question of the need to modernize the theater nuclear forces potential. That same year the then U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger asked Congress for the funds to create the new Pershing II system and nuclear miniwarheads capable of hitting pinpoint targets. This Pentagon request was based on the cruise missile plans developed in design offices. As long ago as June 1976 the NATO countries' defense ministers approved the idea of creating new Eurostrategic missiles. This was before the SS-20 was deployed. Thus the reference to the Soviet SS-20 missiles is merely an attempt to retrospectively justify work to develop new nuclear weapons systems which had been going on for several years in the United States.

Bundesbuerger: The NATO countries were forced to modernize their Eurostrategic weapons because they were lagging behind the Soviet Union. A "white book" published by the FRG Government in 1979 pointed out that the Warsaw Pact had 1,370 nuclear missile weapons with a range of more than 1,000 km (that is the yardstick for medium-range weapons), whereas NATO, it was claimed, had only 386 medium-range nuclear missile systems. Surely that shows Soviet superiority of 3.6 to 1? This is all targeted on West Europe.

[Lomeyko] Calculations of that sort are a vivid example of machinations aimed at creating a myth of "Russian nuclear superiority" in Europe.

The first distortion of the actual state of affairs is that some of the Soviet medium-range nuclear missile weapons are deployed in the Far East, not in Europe. Incidentally, Bundesluftwaffe Lieutenant Colonel Mechersheimer and other West German analysts have stated as much.

The second distortion is that the "white paper" makes no mention of the American nuclear missile weapons forming the forward-basing system. There are the F-4 Phantom nuclear bombers (range 1,100-1,300 km), the F-104 Starfighters (range up to 1,300 km) and the A-6 and A-7 bombers (range up to 1,600 km). These aircraft can reach the USSR's western oblasts from airfields in the FRG or Turkey and therefore are Eurostrategic weapons.

Nor does the "white book" mention the five American Poseidon-armed submarines under the authority of the NATO commander in chief, Europe. These are equipped with 8 missiles (each submarine has 16). Each missile has between 10 and 14 nuclear warheads, representing a minimum of 800 nuclear devices.

Thus official FRG propaganda distorts the picture when it omits to mention that all this colossal potential of the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons is targeted on cities in the European part of the Soviet Union. It is precisely against these weapons that the Soviet medium-range missiles, the SS-20 included, are aimed.

Bundesbuerger: In the Federal Government's opinion, the forward-based nuclear weapons (submarines and carrier-based aircraft) are not part of the Atlantic bloc's Eurostrategic arsenal but are global strategic weapons, since their use is envisaged only at the final stage of a nuclear escalation.

[Lomeyko] In that case it is permissible to ask why these systems are under the authority of the NATO commander in chief, Europe, and not the U.S. high command, as happens with American intercontinental strategic arms system? Is the reason why the forward-based nuclear systems have been removed from the American President's control and placed under the authority of the NATO commander in chief, Europe not so that he--incidentally, he is always an American--can use these weapons under the conditions of a limited nuclear war in Europe without jeopardizing American territory?

Bundesbuerger: Immediately after global strategic parity was achieved between the Soviet Union and the United States in the early seventies and, later, when SALT II was signed, doubts arose as to whether Washington would want to intervene in a nuclear conflict in Europe if one broke out. Will not the White House be tempted to sit things out across the ocean, without exposing its own territory to nuclear strikes? This is why the West Europeans need Eurostrategic missiles on their own territory.

[Lomeyko] This train of thought was provoked by the Americans themselves. Kissinger emphasized this in September 1979 at a seminar in Brussels devoted to NATO's 30th anniversary, when he intimidated the West Europeans: In the event of conflict in Europe, the Americans will not necessarily open their nuclear umbrella over their allies. So permit Euromissiles to be sited on your own territory. Incidentally, Washington added: Unless NATO adopts a decision on the production and deployment of the 572 American missiles, the United States will not ratify the SALT II treaty. Thus by means of blackmail and pressure the West Europeans' arms were twisted and the ill-starred decision was adopted in Brussels. The result? SALT II has not been ratified, and Washington has announced a new course toward achieving military superiority. Not only the development of new strategic systems in the United States itself, but also the creation of a new nuclear missile potential in Western Europe serve to help attain this goal. Alongside U.S.-USSR parity, Washington wants to create another nuclear potential in the West European NATO countries corresponding to the Soviet potential--that is, a dual NATO potential against one and the same Soviet potential. This will force the Soviet Union to adopt additional measures to strengthen its own defense capability. So, new missiles on both sides? We are against that, and so we propose the moratorium and talks.

Bundesbuerger: But NATO also proposes talks. In December 1979 a "dual decision" was adopted in Brussels, incorporating the decision of upgrading and the commencement of talks. Since the new Pershing II and cruise missiles cannot be deployed before 1983, we have the opportunity to hold talks before then. Perhaps we will reach a "zero solution" when, if we agree terms, the new missiles will not have to be deployed at all.

[Lomeyko] But the Soviet Union proposed the immediate commencement of talks on "gray zone" weapons back in October 1979, when L. I. Brezhnev, in his Berlin speech, declared the readiness to withdraw some of the Soviet medium-range missiles from the European part of the USSR--provided, of course, that the NATO decision on the 572 missiles was not adopted. But most of the European NATO countries, under U.S. pressure, rejected that proposal. The chance was lost and time was wasted.

Bundesbuerger: But we do not want conflict at all. We seek talks on arms limitation.

[Lomeyko] As far as talks are concerned, the West European capitals and Washington have different ideas about them. Whereas the former insist on beginning them immediately, in the White House the "dual decision" is interpreted thus: First we will upgrade our armaments, then hold talks. But as soon as the Pershing II and cruise missiles are deployed on West European territory, NATO obtains a first-strike potential.

Bundesbuerger: But surely the Soviet Union has such a potential now, after deploying its SS-20s?

[Lomeyko] The comparison does not stand up to criticism. First, Soviet military doctrine, unlike American doctrine, rejects both the desire for military superiority and the concept of the preemptive strike. Moreover the Warsaw Pact countries have repeatedly proposed the conclusion of an agreement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. But NATO rejects that proposal. Second, the SS-20s, like the old missile systems, cannot go beyond Europe or reach America, that is, they do not constitute a threat to its strategic systems. At the same time, cruise missiles could reach the positions of Soviet ICBM systems--and in the space of 5 minutes, that is, six times more rapidly than ICBM's. If you take into account the fact that the United States is leaning increasingly toward the idea of nuclear war in Europe, the cruise missiles will increase that temptation.

Another thing--these are illusions. Limited nuclear war is a dangerous self-deception, for the Americans too. The very first nuclear bomb will start up the terrible machinery of the automatism of war.

Bundesbuerger: Americans are not madmen. They do not want a nuclear war either. The bellicose statements by certain politicians and generals are just what they are, a warning. They are part of the deterrent philosophy.

[Lomeyko] Of course, the majority--in fact the overwhelming majority--of Americans do not want a nuclear war. But the very fact is that it is not they who make the decisions, it is the henchmen of the military-industrial complex, which wants military-strategic superiority at all costs, even at the cost of a limited nuclear war, but not on its territory. That is why for years Washington has avoided talks on "gray zone" nuclear weapons and is so insistent on the implementation of the NATO decisions on the 572 missiles. This is in fact a way of keeping control of the "gray zone" and keeping a tight rein on the allies.

Bundesbuerger: But we cannot go against America. It is our main defender and friend.

[Lomeyko] A good friend indeed, one who is pushing you to the edge of the nuclear precipice. May God deliver us from such friends, you might say, we will cope with the enemies ourselves.

When I heard my West German opponents passionately advocating the need to implement the NATO decision on the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, I thought of the tragic force of conformism in our nuclear age. Man has a vertitably boundless capacity for ignoring unwelcome information. In fact, current stockpiles amount to three Hiroshima bombs for every 1,000 Europeans. If the transatlantic friend, confident that he would go unpunished, were to give the go-ahead to the Euromissiles, not even mice would remain in the cities and fields of the West European countries where they want to deploy the cruise missiles and Pershings.

"If you want to save yourself, get out of Europe!" Is that not why more and more letters of this kind began to arrive at the homes of West Germans from their relatives and friends in America after the official proclamation in the United States in summer 1980 of the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war in Europe? But Europeans, clinging to their sense of responsibility, have no intention of casting their home to the whim of fate. "If you want to save Europe, fight for it, fight against nuclear weapons in the zone!" This is the motto of the growing mass movement in the FRG and other West European countries. It is a long time since our continent saw such big Easter marches by opponents of nuclear weapons. The voice of public protest is bursting into politicians' offices. There is still time to halt the ship of Europe heading toward the nuclear iceberg.

WASHINGTON SEEKING TO BREAK STRATEGIC EQUILIBRIUM

LD281135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 81 p 3

[Prof G. Trofimenko article: "Under the Signboard of 'Deterence': The Aggressive Nature of Washington's Strategic Aims"]

[Text] It has been 4 months since President Reagan's administration acceded to power in the United States, but its specific courses in particular foreign policy directions are still in the process of being elaborated. However, even now no one is left in any doubt that the Republican leadership is making militarism and the arms race, anti-communism and anti-Sovietism the basis of its foreign policy.

Whether the White House receives high-ranking visitors from abroad or tells the public of some decisions adopted, the refrain is the same: The United States must arm itself, its allies must increase military spending and friends and clients among the developing countries must make their territory available for American military bases in exchange for American weapons.

Numerous American military programs and projects relate to the development of new types of nuclear missile and conventional weapons costing many billions of dollars. At the same time attempts are being made to expand the sphere of the arms race by including space. A major lobby campaign has been launched once again in favor of expanding ABM defense.

Ordinary Americans have been bombarded with an avalance of malicious anti-Soviet insinuations designed to confuse them. Their substance and aims are not noted for their novelty: The United States needs a militarist stir to "deter" the USSR and to parry the "Soviet military threat."

But with what meaning do American military strategists, theoreticians and politicians in fact invest this term "deterrence"?

To answer this question it is necessary to turn not to the pure propaganda materials designed for the general public but to more specialized literature, which ordinary Americans, by the way, do not read. Familiarization with it shows convincingly that the American concept of "deterring" the USSR in fact masks an aggressive, offensive strategy behind pseudodefensive phraseology. In the nuclear sphere this strategy is represented by the concept of preventive counterforce war--in other words, making a first strike against the military targets and control and communications centers of the "main adversary," as the United States calls the Soviet Union. The last official formulation of this strategy was Presidential Directive 59, signed by Carter on 25 July 1980.

Quite recently the United States published an official transcript (naturally, in a form prepared by the censor's office) of the secret hearings held on the subject of "nuclear war strategy" in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 16 September 1980. Opening the hearings, F. Church, who was chairman of the said committee at the time, remarked that U.S. arguments on world nuclear disaster are very frequently cloaked in various kinds of directives and memorandums on "national security" which with their abstract terminology conceal and take the edge off the ever-present danger. The fact is usually underestimated, he continued, that "these secret documents acquire their own power to determine budgets, to create both a taste for new weapons systems and their justification, and at times even to organize drum rolls with a view to leading the country to war."

The aforesaid hearings illustrate in the best possible manner the correctness of that remark. The senators were told unequivocally that U.S. nuclear strategy is not some partisan concept which must certainly be changed in connection with a change in the party allegiance of the administration itself. The Pentagon formulates strategic aims for the long term. Therefore it was pointed out, for example, that right up until the adoption of Directive 59 the Carter administration's military policy was based on Memorandum 242 on questions of national security signed by President Nixon back in 1974.

This means that Directive 59 remains the basis of U.S. military-political planning under the present Republican administration right up until the next modification.

How then, however, does the present nuclear strategy differ from the one it replaced?

As H. Brown, who was then defense secretary, declared during the hearings, the new strategy is directly linked with the United States' rearmament with improved strategic weapons systems such as mobile MX ICBM's, cruise missiles and a number of others. This strategy provides for "a U.S. capability to threaten a considerable number of their (Soviet--G.T.) ICBM's in silos by means of a preemptive American strike." Such admissions survived in the edited version of the transcript of the hearings meant for the general public, but the Pentagon chief's demand was noted: "Be very careful how we describe Directive 59 in the open version."

The new strategy was publicized as a "strategy of limited nuclear war" providing for the possibility of inflicting "limited" nuclear strikes. The spuriousness of such assertions follows even from the explanations given to American legislators during the hearings. It turns out that a "limited" nuclear strike" must be "highly effective" and "limited" only in the sense that it "can be less than the maximum possible strike." "We want the Soviet leadership to be uncertain," the senators were told, as to the real nature of an American nuclear strike. At the same time it was emphasized that the United States "retains the variant of a general attack against the entire system of targets, including the USSR's industrial potential." As American special literature points out, whereas the No 5 unified integrated operational strategic strike plan, which was based on Nixon's Memorandum 242, envisaged 25,000 targets, the new plan, No 6, stipulates 40,000 targets.

Thus, the aggressive nature of American strategy (of supposedly "limited" nuclear war) follows even from carefully edited official statements. But if we turn to compositions by American military theoreticians, they plainly decipher what officials merely hint at. Thus, Colin Gray, director of research on national security affairs at the Hudson Institute, writes in one of his recent articles: "Strategic Stability must not be equated with strategic stalemate. The United States cannot afford a general strategic concept which implies an all-embracing MUTUAL [published in boldface] (Gray's emphasis--G.T.) American-Soviet strategic deterrence.... A stable strategic balance from the viewpoint of U.S. and NATO interests is a balance which would allow the United States:

"--To take the initiative in using strategic nuclear forces in the expectation of winning;

"--To deter Soviet escalation or counterescalation by means of a strong threat to the Soviet state's most vitally important assets and through the U.S. ability to limit damage to itself."

Even the verbal fog emitted by Gray ("strategic stability," 'balance," "deterrence" and so forth) cannot conceal the desire of those who determine America's military policy to secure the possibility of influencing a "potential adversary" from a position of superior strength. This is why the American hawks are up in arms against SALT II, which establishes the equality of the strategic potentials of the United States and the USSR. This equality does not suit them, since the use of American strategic forces for aggressive purposes would be fraught with fatal consequences for the United States itself. The new U.S. civilian and military leaders, forced to reckon with the demands of broad public circles and their West European allies, say that they are not against the SALT process itself. At the same time, however, they do not hide the fact that in their military policy they are gambling on attaining a position of superiority. This means that all the aggressive, offensive elements of American strategy laid down in Directive 59 are starting to undergo further development under the new administration.

There is no doubt that the American leadership's aim of breaking the military-strategic equilibrium that has come about between the USSR and the United States is doomed to failure. "We have not striven and do not strive for military superiority over the other side," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. "That is not our policy. But neither will we allow such superiority over us to be created. Such attempts, as well as talking with us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile!" No one will be allowed to infringe the legitimate interests of our country and our allies. This is guaranteed by the valiant Soviet Armed Forces which, together with the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal armies, represent a reliable shield safeguarding the security, peaceful life and creative labor of our people and their friends. Washington's desire to escalate the arms race--a desire leading to the further exacerbation of the international situation--and its hegemonist policy oblige the socialist community countries' servicemen tirelessly to enahnce their vigilance and combat readiness.

APN COMMENTATOR URGES FIXING OF NUCLEAR ARMS LEVEL

LD281411 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 22 May 81 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy "Panel" article: "Fix the Nuclear Arms Level in the East and West Now"]

[Text] Naturally enough the question of the medium-range missiles assumes a prominent place in the security debate in Europe. In this connection let me say that Moscow considers NATO's decision to deploy the much discussed new U.S. missiles in Europe to be an attempt to achieve military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact nations.

The argument that the new U.S. missiles are necessary because the Soviet Union has already effected an increase in its corresponding nuclear potential cannot bear closer investigation. The Soviet Union's modernized arms, called SS-20's in the West, appeared as a counter to U.S. forward deployment of arms in Europe and the medium-range nuclear arms in the other NATO countries. Thus the SS-20 has not changed but rather preserved the balance.

The United States knows this. In an interview for French television on 23 February this year Secretary of State Alexander Haig answered a question on Soviet supremacy in the field of nuclear arms. "We find ourselves in a state of relative balance and equality."

Nor should it be forgotten that the NATO decision for the expansion of U.S. nuclear forces in Europe through the Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles was made as early as 1975, that is, at a time when the Soviet Union did not even have the SS-20 missiles, which have since been given as the reason for the buildup in the West's nuclear arms.

For many years now Moscow has been proposing that the East and West begin concrete negotiations on the reduction of the two blocs' forces, including nuclear arms. NATO has rejected this and instead commenced a new round in the arms race. The whole of this new trend is especially dangerous for the Europeans because the United States with its new medium-range missiles will attempt to realize the notion of limiting a possible future nuclear war to Europe.

The supremacy for which the United States strives is based on the idea that the new U.S. medium-range nuclear arms will be able to reach Soviet territory, while U.S. territory will lie outside the range of the corresponding Soviet missiles, including the SS-20's. Seen from the Soviet viewpoint, therefore, the new NATO arms are strategic, and their deployment in Europe will disturb the strategic arms balance fixed in SALT II. The U.S. "Eurostrategic" missiles near the Soviet Union's borders will be first-strike weapons. The Pershing II could reach targets in the Soviet Union in a mere 4 minutes, and this would give the United States a considerable strategic advantage.

In the present situation Moscow has proposed that both the Soviet Union and the United States stop the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and immediately begin negotiations on a reduction of the stockpiles of such arts.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher recently visited Moscow. During the talks there the Soviet Union said that this reduction could still be considerable, if NATO was willing to participate in it. Moscow also proposed that the two sides refrain from carrying out a quantitative increase in the scope of such arms systems or qualitative improvement of them while the talks were going on.

The aim of the talks will be to fix what level of nuclear armaments each side may have, and when discussing this the principle to be used as a point of departure should be the principle of equality and equal security, that is balance, but at a lower level than at present.

This is a clear and precise outline for reaching mutual understanding in this extremely complicated question, whose solution is of crucial importance for the security of Europe and for peace in the world in general. For this reason Moscow hopes that the NATO nations' leaders will show themselves to be well disposed toward this opportunity of reaching solutions acceptable to both sides.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned it is for its own part ready for even the most far-reaching and radical steps with regard to the reduction of arms and the achievement of disarmament, if this can take place on the principle of equality and without the security of either side being damaged. Leonid Brezhnev told Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "The task consists of reducing the level of military confrontation while maintaining the existing balance. We are ready to attempt this.

SPANISH EPIDEMIC LINKED TO U.S. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD281458 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 May, TASS--Concern is mounting in Spain over an epidemic caused by a mysterious virus affecting human lungs. Nearly 2,000 patients have been hospitalized in the clinics of Madrid, Valladolid, Salamanca, Avila, Segovia and other cities. Eighteen lethal cases have been registered. The illness affects chiefly children and teenagers. Among its symptoms are strong headaches, high fever and a dull ache in the breast. At the same time the whole body is covered with red spots.

The epidemic started three weeks ago in Terrejon-de-Aroos, a satellite town of Madrid. Suppositions are made in this connection here that the leakage of virus occurred from the U.S. Air Force base, where biological weapons are stored in that area. The Madrid newspaper EL PAIS points out that it was precisely at that American base that 24-year-old Sergeant of the U.S. Air Force Marcelo Perez died in 1979 from a sickness reminiscent in form of the present epidemic. A little later another two American servicemen died in similar circumstances. The military administration of the base did not allow Spanish physicians to make autopsy to determine the cause of the disease and methods of its treatment. while it spreads to ever new districts of the country. In recent days the epidemic spread to Portugal.

COMMISSION MEETS IN GENEVA ON ARMS RESTRICTIONS

LD282246 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Geneva, 27 May, TASS--A session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opened here today.

The commission is called upon to facilitate the implementation of the aims and provisions of the treaty on restricting anti-missile defence systems and the provisional agreement on some measures in the field of limiting strategic offensive armaments concluded between the USSR and the United States on May 26, 1972, as well as the agreement on the measures to reduce the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

CAPITALIST TU SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY SCORED

LD281020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Washington, 27 May, TASS--A routine congress of the International Metalworkers Federation [IMF] is taking place in the U.S. capital. The IMF incorporates a number of national metalworking trade unions which mainly belong to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Metal workers in the capitalist countries face many acute problems now. These include falling production, mass layoffs, a rising cost of living and a reduction in the working people's standard of living. However, the organizers of the congress pushed all these problems in the background. Instead they have done their utmost to use this forum to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and to support the antigovernment, anti-socialist forces which have dug themselves into the Solidarity trade union association.

To this end, the IMF sent a delegation to Poland last year at the invitation of Solidarity. A report on the outcome of the visit was published. The authors of this report were basically inciting the rightwing of the trade union association to antistate activities. The report notes with satisfaction that the antisocialist forces are dissatisfied with the leading role of the PZPR. It notes that further "progress by Solidarity" is "extremely important." Furthermore, it makes quite clear that by "progress" it means a change of the association toward an antisocialist direction.

The course aimed at inciting elements hostile to socialism in Poland has also been in evidence at the present congress, to which representatives of Solidarity have been invited. Speaking at a press conference, the chairman of the IMF, (O. Loderer), stated directly that the federation intends "to give full support" to Solidarity in its "complex struggle."

With the aim of publicizing Solidarity the organizers of the congress arranged a press conference for the representatives of the association. The chairman of the Solidarity chapter in Krakow, M. Gil, noted the fact that the association was not a classic trade union but a wide social movement and was having "a huge effect on economic and social life" of Poland. He especially emphasized that Solidarity made wide use of the services of all sorts of "independent advisors." As is known, it is behind this mask that, in particular, the antisocialist elements from KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] conceal themselves. M. Gil also expressed an interest in continuing to receive from abroad material aid, including printing equipment.

CSCE STALEMATE ATTRIBUTED TO WESTERN POWERS

LD281605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Constructive Efforts Needed"]

[Text] Madrid, 20 May--The 19 May plenary session of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 states which took part in the CSCE again showed that certain Western delegations have not stopped trying to exacerbate the atmosphere at the meeting.

Thus the British representative who spoke at the session attacked the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy. In his speech the British delegate criticized the draft concluding document prepared by the delegations of nine neutral and nonaligned countries, stating that some of its sections and provisions are too positive in nature.

Touching on the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, in essence the British representative demanded that the Soviet delegation accept unconditionally all the Western delegation's proposals concerning the future conference's mandate.

The head of the U.S. delegation spoke in the same spirit.

Yu. V. Dubinin, deputy leader of the Soviet delegation, described the Western delegates' speeches as an attempt to distract the attention of the meeting's participants from the resolution of the concrete questions facing them.

The Soviet representative noted in his speech at the plenary session that constructive work is taking place in the Madrid meeting's editorial groups to agree on provisions.

He recalled the tireless struggle for disarmament which the Soviet Union has waged since its earliest days of existence and the disarmament program put forward at the first international conference in Genoa, in which the young Soviet state took part in 1922.

For some 10 weeks now, he stated, the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting has been awaiting a reply from the Western powers to the proposal on a significant extension of the zone of confidence-building measures. "It is no secret," the Soviet representative said, "who is hindering the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament. It is those delegations which fear that an agreement on convening and holding such a conference will be an obstacle in the path of the further militarization of West Europe which NATO is carrying out under U.S. pressure."

The USSR representative noted the need for further constructive efforts on the part of all the participants in the Madrid meeting with a view to ensuring its successful completion.

ILICHEV MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD270027 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Paris, 26 May, TASS--The head of the Soviet delegation to the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, today had a meeting with General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of France Bruno de Leusse.

Speaking at a press conference that was held at the UNESCO Headquarters, Leonid Ilichev has said that questions, linked with the progress of the Madrid meeting and, mainly, one of its central issues--convocation of an all-European conference on military detente and on disarmament were discussed at the meeting which was held in a business-like atmosphere. An exchange of opinions on problems of expansion of confidence-building zones took place.

"We had a fruitful talk, we elucidated our positions and will continue consultations with delegations in Madrid to look for a mutually-acceptable decision," said Leonid Ilichev. He said he was satisfied with the talk.

IZVESTIYA ON BUDAPEST SESSIONS OF OIRT ORGANS

LD271245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 81 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Sessions' Decisions"]

[Text] Budapest--The sessions of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) Administrative Council and General Assembly that have just ended in Budapest were devoted to further cooperation in the television and radio sphere. Delegations from Algeria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the SRV, Finland and Czechoslovakia took part in the session. A People's Republic of Kampuchea delegation attended as observers--the country was admitted as a full OIRT member at the General Assembly session--as did representatives of Yugoslavia, the United Nations, UNESCO and the Intersputnik Organization. Representatives of Asahi television (Japan) also took part.

The session participants noted that the OIRT has promoted the successful radio and television coverage of the most important internationally significant political events.

The sessions focused mainly on the propaganda via radio and television of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. Serious criticism of those radio centers that try to justify the actions of imperialism and reaction was voiced during the discussion.

The session [as published] stressed the need for extensive coverage of progress in fulfilling the decisions of the fraternal communist and workers parties' congresses.

HABIB MISSION FAILS TO ATTAIN 'ADVERTISED GOALS'

LD282158 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 28 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "A Disquieting Pause"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS--The mission of the special U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib who was engaged in shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East for three weeks failed to ease off tension there. On the contrary, it has only aggravated the situation. Although a spokesman for the U.S. State Department yesterday gave assurances that there were no plans to return Philip Habib to the United States in the near future, he was recalled to Washington. Some say that he was recalled for "consulations," others maintain that he returned to make a report to the President. This, however, does not change the essence of the matter. The important thing is that the U.S. presidential envoy not only failed to attain the officially advertised goals, that is "the establishment of peace", but also left the Middle East on the brink of war. His efforts were aimed at imposing U.S.-Israeli demands on Lebanon and Syria, not at restraining the brazen Tel Aviv aggressors. His demands, as is known, boiled down to one thing: To fasten Lebanon and Syria to the so-called Camp David process and on this basis to establish an alliance of Arab states which are ready to subordinate their national and common Arab interests to the hegemonistic policy of Washington.

Habib's diplomatic mission failed to make Israel ease its bellicosity and ultimatum-like demands on Syria and Lebanon. On the contrary, Prime Minister Begin puts forward ever new demands which are an outrage upon the pride of any sovereign state. Tel Aviv leaders are up in arms against Syria and Lebanon not only because of their inherent aggressiveness. Begin is using the dangerous intensification of military psychosis for selfish ends: To ensure his reelection at the forthcoming parliamentary elections, and to stay in power at the cost of the policy of brinkmanship and provoking a military conflict. Different opinion polls in Israel show that Begin's chances for reelection began improving right from the moment of the worsening of the Lebanese crisis.

There is a pause in the "diplomatic efforts" of the United States in the Middle East with a similar mission, possibly with a directive to resort to tougher methods. However, the essence of the mission remains unchanged. It is anti-Arab in character. It is based on the wish to protect the interests of Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialism. It is possible that Israel will use the pause to have recourse to open military provocations in the Middle East. In any case, Washington is fully responsible for the existing tense situation in that region.

More on Situation

LD281611 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 81 p 3

[Yu. Tyssovskiy article: "Storm Lightning Over Lebanon"]

[Excerpt] Washingon dispatched a special representative of the U.S. President--P. Habib--to the Near East. This mission is an unenviable one, since its goal is to make Syria obey the diktat of the international brigand--Israel. People on the banks of the Potomac must realize the feebleness of their own arguments--after all, by no yardstick can surface-to-air missiles be ranked as offensive type weapons. Damascus' action is aimed at ending Israel's aerial gangsterism, and this has met with widespread support from statesmen and politicians in Lebanon itself. Nevertheless, A. Haig is venturing to blackmail Syria with remarks to the effect that time is running out for Habib's "peacemaking effort". And through his statements Begin is openly working toward the unleashing of another--the fifth--Near East war. In Cairo President as-Sadat is safeguarding the aggressor's rear, promising that the "Camp David agreements will remain a firm reality" in the event of an outbreak of armed conflict.

The American "peacemakers" are holding a match to the Lebanese fuse of the Near East landmine, having massed an armada of 32 navy ships headed by the aircraft carrier Independence off the shores of Lebanon. This is a kind of guarantee to Israel that it will not take part in a war alone. Is it possible to stop the aggressor, who is only waiting for convenient grounds for striking against Lebanon and Syria? Is it possible to defuse the "Lebanese landmine?" There is a way to do this. "The Soviet Union has put forward a proposal that provides a good opportunity to work collectively with a view to stabilizing the situation in the Near East," L.I. Brezhnev stated recently in his speech at the ceremony in Tbilisi. "It is a case of convening an international conference on this issue." It is well known that the conflict in Lebanon is a direct consequence of the general lack of a settlement of the Near East crisis. Thus positive results in an international conference on the Near East would have the most fruitful impact on the disturbing situation in that country ravaged by the Israeli military and would bring it the security so necessary as a basis for solving its problems.

OVCHINNIKOV: JAPAN PUSHED TOWARD 'NATOIZATION'

LD280917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 81 p 5

[Article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Fanfares in Washington, Scandals in Tokyo"]

[Text] The recent U.S.-Japanese summit meeting led to a qualitative advance in relations between the two largest developed capitalist states (largest in terms of population and industrial potential). The joint communique on the Washington talks between President Reagan and Prime Minister Suzuki described relations between the United States and Japan for the first time officially and unambiguously as an alliance.

Tokyo thus yielded to Washington's demands that the U.S.-Japanese security treaty" be put on a par with NATO, that is, that the same burden of military commitments be imposed on Japan as on the U.S. west European allies. The White House reckons that this "NATOization" (blatantly at variance with the Japanese Constitution) will in turn promote the merging of the two imperialist blocs into a single anti-Soviet chain.

The term "alliance," put into circulation for the first time, has generated a stormy outburst of passions in the Japanese political world. The public protests swept right into the corridors of power. An indirect symptom of this was the resignation of Foreign Minister Ito, whom the head of government tried to blame for the sections of the Washington communique which provoked the criticism.

The statement by former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reischauer threw even more fat on the fire. He admitted that back in 1960 "verbal agreement" was secretly reached between Tokyo and Washington that U.S. warships and aircraft with nuclear weapons on board had the right to use Japanese ports and airfields. This caused a political scandal. After all, for two decades now all Japanese Governments have sworn unswerving loyalty to the "three nonnuclear principles": Not to produce or acquire or deploy nuclear weapons in Japan.

"On the eve of the Japanese-U.S. summit," the newspaper ASAHI writes, "We persistently warned that Prime Minister Suzuki should not be drawn onto the path of cold war which the Reagan administration has chosen. But the talks led to even greater 'vying with the United States' than we feared. As was to be expected, the United States is interpreting the new nature of relations between the two countries embodied in the word 'alliance' as Japanese consent to assume more substantial military commitments."

A Japanese Communist Party statement notes that Suzuki is in full solidarity with Reagan's global strategy: pooling the efforts of the United States, West Europe and Japan not only against the so-called "Soviet threat" but also against "international threats" (as the Washington communique calls them), that is, against national liberation movements and fighters for social progress in the capitalist countries.

Having selected the present meeting as a pretext for proclaiming an alliance between Washington and Tokyo, its organizers tried to avoid altercations at this meeting on specific vexed issues and tried not to aggravate old, chronic ailments in bilateral relations. To focus attention on problems of military-political cooperation it was necessary somehow to blunt the sharpness of trade and economic contradictions. And since the most painful part of these contradictions was the Japanese automobile firms' offensive on the U.S. market, Japan had to make a sacrifice: To consent to limit "voluntarily" its automobile exports to the United States or, to be more precise, to reduce them to 1.7 million as against 1.8 million in 1980.

As a return concession Washington promised not to seek from Tokyo any specific numerical indicators for the growth of its military budget. In reality this was merely a tactical ploy made by mutual consent. The Japanese public reacts irritably to demands for overstepping the traditional barrier limiting military expenditure to 1 percent of the GNP. That is why the U.S. side emphasized something else this time: the expansion of Japan's military commitments, in order to ensure that the burden of new tasks of itself generates the need for additional appropriations.

The Washington communique contains a number of proposals attesting that military cooperation between the Pacific allies is entering a qualitatively new stage. Above all, the two states' leaders deemed desirable "a suitable division of roles between Japan and the United States in safeguarding stability in the Far East and in Japan's defense." The communique enshrines Tokyo's undertaking "to make even greater efforts to enhance Japan's defense capability both on its own territory and in the seas and airspace surrounding it; and to reduce even more substantially the U.S. financial burden in maintaining U.S. Armed forces on the Japanese islands."

Talks on the specific content of these new military undertakings are to be held in June--initially at a working level in Honolulu and then at ministerial level in Washington, where Omura, chief of the National Defense Agency, will go to meet Pentagon Chief Weinberger. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the key issue for the United States is to use the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" to fill the gaps left by the U.S. ships which had to be transferred from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, closer to the Persian Gulf.

It is clear from Suzuki's statements that Japan has undertaken, in particular, to ensure the patrolling of sea and airspace up to 1,700 km from its shores--essentially the entire Northwest Pacific from Guam to the Philippines. According to the Pentagon's estimates this task alone will require that the tonnage of the Japanese Navy be doubled, while the number of naval aircraft will have to be increased 50 percent. The joint participation of U.S. and Japanese warships in operations to blockade the La Perouse, Tsugaru and Korean Straits is also planned. And, finally, Washington is seeking from Tokyo the creation of supply and ammunition dumps to be used when necessary by the Rapid Deployment Force.

The Washington communique also attests that the accord on "the proper division of roles between Japan and the United States" affects not only their bilateral military cooperation but also their international policy--primarily, of course, in Asia.

Reagan and Suzuki agreed to continue, each on his own side, to develop relations with Beijing. The events of recent years make it possible to judge where this is leading in practice. Tokyo is increasingly becoming Washington's accomplice in rearming China. The notorious "China card" is being used increasingly frequently by the Pacific Ocean allies for anti-Soviet speculations.

Washington and Tokyo are acting in conjunction with Beijing in supporting the Pol Pot clique and are seeking to prevent the normalization of relations between the countries of Indochina and the neighboring Southeast Asian states.

The President and prime minister expressed themselves in favor of the U.S. Army remaining in South Korea. The mutual interest in Japan's rapprochement with the ASEAN countries, expressed at Carter's meeting with Dukuda back in 1977, was also confirmed. Instead of making the traditional pilgrimage to Washington, Suzuki as is well known, ostentatiously began his overseas trips in Southeast Asia (and the Washington communique assesses this initiative positively). In June U.S. Secretary of State Haig plans to visit the ASEAN countries.

However, the Japanese press rightly recalls, Asia has not forgotten the bloody U.S. adventures in Korea and Vietnam. It was precisely U.S. imperialism's defeat in Indochina which generated Washington's desire to transfer to Tokyo some of its gendarme functions in the Far East and Southeast Asia and to revise the question of the "division of roles" in this region.

"Although Japan is now called a U.S. ally, it should not follow blindly a ship of U.S. policy which is rushing across a stormy sea on an unchartered course. Unless Japan keeps at a safe distance from the USS Reagan, it risks the same fate as recently overtook the Nissho Maru."

This figurative comparison with the Japanese freighter rammed and sunk by a U.S. nuclear submarine was drawn recently by the newspaper MAINICHI. And this metaphor scarcely requires comment.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S LATIN AMERICA POLICY HIT

LD281419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Silantyev article: "Latin America: Threat From the North"]

[Text] Mexico City--For many decades the United States has been paying special attention to Latin America, an extensive region encompassing a motley conglomerate of countries which differ from each other in their standard of economic and political development and in the size of their territories and populations.

Washington's Latin American "doctrines" have changed, but they have always remained the same in substance--to intensify the dependence of the continent's countries on their powerful northern neighbor. The present Washington administration is continuing--in an increasingly aggressive spirit--this same imperialist line. It is striving to involve Latin America in the implementation of its global plans. New Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger makes it blatantly clear that the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, with its "gunboat diplomacy," is more to his taste than the relaxation of tension.

The United States wants to implement its hegemonist plans by crude foreign policy means. The most eloquent evidence of this is the unceremonious U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, its help to the bankrupted ruling junta and its readiness to resort even to open armed intervention to save the junta. It is also evidenced by the campaign of lies mounted against the socialist countries and the policy of "arm twisting" in relation to those governments which have their own viewpoint--different from the U.S. one--on events in El Salvador.

Official Washington is once more beginning to wave its "big stick" in threatening fashion. American warships ply the coast of El Salvador from time to time. On the territory of Guatemala and Honduras refugees from the Cuban revolution, emigres and minions of the former Nicaraguan tyrant Somoza, protected by the reactionary powers, "await the signal": They are being trained under the leadership of American instructors for "counterinsurgency" in any corner of Central America. Many U.S. military advisers are training soldiers of the Salvadoran junta in methods of dealing with insurgents.

And recently the Pentagon sent a large group of Green Berets--professional cutthroats--to El Salvador to take part side by side with the junta's soldiers in battles against the patriots.

Behind the smokescreen of lies about the imaginary "interference" by other countries, an airlift is operating via which U.S arms are delivered to El Salvador. And the injection of dollars into the country's half-paralyzed economy is continuing. In seeking appropriations from Congress to save the ruling junta, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig asserted that he knew that a "communist plan" to seize Central America was in its "fourth stage." No more, no less. In connection with this kind of verbal exercise, the well-known New York TIMES observer A. Lewis says: "It is ridiculous to justify U.S. policy in Latin America by talking about a struggle against some kind of foreign intervention or other when the United States itself has been carrying out expansionism in Latin America for a whole century now.

The people of Nicaragua, who recently freed themselves from a bloody dictatorship and embarked on the path of national revival, are also being threatened by the U.S. "big stick." The United States wants to stifle them with the bony hand of hunger by refusing them credit to purchase wheat and by closing all channels of economic ties with the United States. Threats are currently flowing freely in Washington, as if from a cornucopia against Cuba and also against those governments on the continent which reject American ambitions and defend the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Not only in Latin America but indeed throughout the world, solidarity with the struggling people of El Salvador is strengthening and a wave of indignation against Washington's aggressive policy is growing. In the United States itself sober-minded politicians condemn the policy of U.S. interference and gradual "infiltration" into the situation, which is similar to the "dirty war" in Vietnam.

The blatant interference, the demonstration of military might and the support for military dictatorships hides the insatiable appetites of the American monopolies. The United States would like to make permanent use of Venezuelan oil, Bolivian tin, Chilean copper, Jamaican bauxite, Brazilian coffee, Central American bananas and many other goods. At present the United States imports 70 percent of the strategic raw materials it needs from Latin America. At the same time, the Latin American region serves as a market for American industrial goods and a sphere of profitable capital investment for Wall Street. It is estimated that, for every dollar invested there, U.S. companies get up to $5 in profit.

The gulf between rich and poor in Latin America is constantly widening. According to data from the ILO, 150 million Latin Americans, which is about one-half of the region's population, lives in slums without either medical aid or education. About 40 million people capable of working are either totally unemployed or have only temporary, seasonal work. Former President of Costa Rica Jose Figueres declared that to resolve the vitally important problems of the countries of Central America "will take a whole century."

The new and harsher U.S. course intensifies yet further the monopolist yoke on the continent. Some countries striving to defend their national interests have already felt the pressure of the new Washington administration. Brazil and Mexico are among them--they have been deprived of a number of customs concessions on the export of goods to the United States. As the Washington POST writes, the United States tried to torpedo the request of the tiny Caribbean country of Grenada for economic cooperation with the countries of Western Europe. Fulfillment of the Panama Canal treaty is being deliberately delayed, and now Washington is threatening to review it in its own favor.

At the same time it is very telling that there has been no U.S. reaction to the violation of human rights in Haiti, Uruguay and Paraguay, where persecution of dissidents continues. As AP reports, U.S. relations with the Chilean Dictator Pinochet have become "warmer than ever," while Guatemalan ruler Lucas Garcia has been promised generous aid in return for increased oil supplies.

It must be said that the anti-Sovietism stubbornly planted by Washington in Latin American soil has, apart from anything else, an economic basis. The fact is that Latin American political and business circles are increasingly coming to see that, despite the differences in social systems, trade and economic ties with the USSR and the other socialist countries are mutually advantageous, equal and serve national interests. Washington is not only trying to curtail Soviet-American trade but is also demanding the same of countries in Latin America.

The Soviet Union is not seeking unilateral advantage in trade with Latin America. It sees the strengthening of economic ties as a factor which promotes the development of the Latin American countries' economies and the rapprochement of their peoples.

In the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress, L.I. Brezhnev assessed the growing role in the world arena of the Latin American states, including Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru, and emphasized the USSR's readiness to launch a dialogue and mutually useful ties with the Latin American countries. However, fruitful cooperation among states for the sake of solutions to peaceful constructive tasks is in no way part of the plans of those who are fueling international tension and giving a new twist to the arms race. The fact that this policy is alien to the interests of Latin America's peoples and contradicts the demand of the times and the cause of peace, democracy and progress is evidenced by the rising tide of protest against U.S. interference in El Salvador, against the imperialist pretensions of imperialism's aggressive circles to the role of rulers of mankind's destiny.

'HYPOCRISY' OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM NOTED

LD281600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1037 GMT 28 May 81

[TASS observer Ivan Ablamov: "The Washington Pharisees"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS)--Recently American officials, outdoing each other, have been trying to beat all records in hypocrisy. In the State Department a ceremony took place for the presentation of the distinguished medals to the staff of the Office for Combating Terrorism of that department. We will not go into detail regarding the activities of this special section of the U.S. foreign policy department, but I will remind you that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig used the occasion of the ceremony to hold forth once again on Washington's "dedication" to the "fight against international terrorism."

What hypocrisy! After all, quite recently on 12 May, the world was witness to the criminal, terrorist actions of the American special services, and not somewhere in the jungles of Asia, Africa or Latin America, where they perfected this type of operation, but in the suburbs of the American capital. With the knowledge of the highest echelons of the American administration a bandit attack was perpetrated on an Aeroflot plane at the Washington Dulles Airport, which was condemned by the international community as blatant high-handedness, and violation of the elementary norm of international law.

And what can one say about the protection given by the U.S. authorities to those hijackers, the Brazinskas; in 1970 these bandits captured a Soviet plane, killing a stewardess and wounding members of the crew in the process. In other words they committed an act of terrorism, a punishable offense under international law. But the American authorities refuse to extradite these criminals.

Haig also affirmed that the present administration will oppose the "supply of weapons to terrorists or the provision of funds to them." What amazing cynicism! And this is said at a time when the United States is arming and financing the terrorist bands which are sent into Afghan territory, and supporting the bloody El Salvador junta with money and weapons, as well as the Chilean fascists and the repressive regime of South Korea.

The American special services are losing no time in pushing through Congress the decision to supply arms to the Pol Pot bands and are lifting the last restrictions on granting aid to terrorist groups acting against the legitimate Government of Angola.

Who, if not Washington, is closing ranks with the terrorist regime of the Republic of South Africa and the reactionary dictatorships of Latin America, training on its territory terrorists from among the Cuban and other emigre rabble and transporting them onto the territory of sovereign states and elevating terrorism to the level of state policy. No hypocrisy can conceal the fact that the United States is openly supporting terrorism as a means of stepping up international tension, and the fight against the powers of democracy, progress and national liberation.

BUSH PLEDGES NAVY GROWTH; TOUGHER UN STANCE NOTED

Naval Academy Speech

LD281304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2045 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Washington, 28 May (TASS)--By breaking up the existing strategic military parity between East and West, the new U.S. administration is intensifying the arms race. The latest speech by Vice President George Bush is proof of this.

Today at a graduation ceremony of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, he declared: Our administration is fully determined that U.S. naval forces should be first in the world, as is fitting for them. We intend, he said, to further strengthen our submarine strength and increase our surface fleet so that they are strong enough and flexible enough to defend our interests throughout the world.

One should add that in this particular case, the administration's word is matched by its deed. The number of ships in the U.S. Navy will be raised to 565 in 1982. It is specifically planned to bring into service one aircraft carrier, two destroyers, and nine frigates, and also six "Los Angeles" class atomic submarines. It is also intended to reactivate the battleships New Jersey and Iowa and the aircraft carrier Oriskany. Washington's plans for the near future envisage a rapid increase in the size of the U.S. Navy to 600 warships.

UN Speech

LD281500 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] New York, 28 May, TASS--Addressing the annual dinner at the U.N. Association of the United States, Vice President George Bush said that it is necessary to reduce immediately and considerably a debate on political issues in the whole system of the United Nations Organisation. He also demanded in the form of an ultimatum that the world community "condemn (?international) striving" of the developing countries to put an end to the dominance of the imperialist mass media and to "cultural imperialism," which was reflected [words indistinct] adopted by that body, was assessed by George Bush as a "threat to the freedom of the press."

The address by the vice-president has again shown that the Washington administration is speeding up a revision of its policy towards the United Nations Organisation and toughening its stand at that most representative international organisation, thus challenging the will of the world community on all the basic trends in the activity of the United Nations.

This is also seen from the latest moves of the USA at the United Nations. Thus, it has blocked the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference by preventing the adoption of a convention, which was drafted as a result of intensive efforts by more than 150 states. Washington is trying to frustrate talks on economic issues, in the course of which the developing countries hoped to gain from the West consent for the establishment of just and equitable relations in the field of trade and finance. The United States has impudently challenged the African countries on the issue of granting independence to Namibia by vetoing the resolution on sanctions against the racialists of the South African Republic, which was supported by a majority of the Security Council members.

NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS ALARM U.S., WORLD PUBLIC

LD281409 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 May 81 p 5

[Vadim Biryukov "Notes Apropos": "Pentagon's 'Broken Arrows'"]

[Text] The Pentagon has published a list of incidents involving American military nuclear hardware. It is a case of instances where warhead malfunctions or the failure of complex technical devices for their delivery could have resulted in nuclear explosions. The U.S. war department bashfully uses the term "broken arrow" to describe these accidents.

In making public this list, the U.S. war department was pursuing a specific aim: reassuring public opinion and creating the impression that breakdowns of military nuclear hardware are a rarity and, so it is argued, pose no serious danger to people. However, even the 32 "broken arrows" included on the Pentagon list are graphic evidence that the handling of nuclear weapons is fraught with the most serious consequences. The list mentions cases that are already widely known. In particular, it mentions the accident involving a navy A-4 attack plane which fell from an aircraft carrier into the Pacific in December 1965: neither the aircraft itself nor its lethal cargo has ever been salvaged. In 1966, near the Greenland settlement of Thule, hydrogen bombs dropped to the ground as a result of a B-52 bomber crash and it was only by a happy accident that they did not explode. The list could be continued.

It is hard to say exactly how many "broken arrows" the Pentagon has had, since the U.S. nuclear strategists try to conceal the truth from the American public, rightly fearing that it would hamper the continued fanning of the nuclear hysteria currently reigning in the United States. According to the figures of a private research organization called the Center for Defense Information [Informatsionnyy Tsentr po Voyennym Problemam], there have been about 100 "broken arrows." Even foreign news agencies consider that the Pentagon has displayed suspicious forgetfulness in not including in its list the recent collision between the U.S. nuclear submarine George Washington and the Japanese fishing vessel Nissho Maru.

A few days ago the teletype machine brought the news that a British nuclear submarine had been forced to return swiftly to its port of registration because of a breakdown in the reactor system. The facts show that accidents involving military nuclear hardware do not occur only in the United States. Their "geography" is expanding as the Pentagon increases pressure on the U.S. allies, who are the target of demands from across the ocean for unquestioning participation in the nuclear arms race.

However, the point is not so much the number of "broken arrows" or where the accidents occurred. It is clear that every one of them poses a threat to mankind and could be the trigger that plunges mankind into the abyss of nuclear disaster.

In an attempt to reassure the American public, the Pentagon recently held special exercises rehearsing an incident in which a "broken arrow" signal had been received. For a week in the Nevada desert about 700 soldiers and officers and also representatives of the departments involved in manufacturing nuclear weapons took part in maneuvers costing American taxpayers $2.2 million.

The dangerous "games" in Nevada graphically demonstrated that the elimination of accidents is extremely complex business. For instance, a reconnaissance aircraft was unable to find a training nuclear warhead dropped from a bomber. Communications between the command post and soldiers in their protective clothing failed to work. All this can in no way reassure people whose lives and health are threatened as a result of "malfunctions" in the Pentagon nuclear machine.

Moreover, the threat of a disaster is constantly increasing as Washington takes measures to augment its potential and strews devasting devices over not only U.S. territory but also regions thousands of miles from America's shores. This applies primarily to West Europe, which the American and NATO generals have already turned into a huge nuclear agazine.

SOVIETS REGRET U.S. ABSENCE FROM BERING SEA VOYAGE

LD281121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Prisoners of Unscientific Voluntarism"]

[Text] The weather ship "Akademik Shirshov" sailed from Vladivostok on 8 May on a scientific voyage to study the Bering Sea. American colleagues should have been participating in this work with the Soviet scientists. However, owing to a U.S. State Department ban they were deprived of this opportunity.

"Our first joint expedition in the implementation of the Soviet-American reserves of the biosphere program took place in 1977," A. Tsyban, chief of the biological monitoring section of the USSR State Committee for Hydro-Meteorology and Environmental Control and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences joint laboratory, told a TASS correspondent. "Both Soviet and American scientists were satisfied with its results. The commentary which the New York TIMES gave on the expedition's results typifies this. The joint Soviet-American expedition, the commentary emphasized, revealed the secret of the Bering Sea--the threatening, cold and stormy sea basin separating the two nations.

The Bering Sea, A. Tsyban observed, has tremendous commercial significance. The sea's very rich ecosystem is founded on a hitherto unknown current originating in the depths of the Pacific. Flowing into the Bering Sea, it brings with it vast masses of the nitrates, phosphates and trace elements necessary for the growth and nourishment of small sea organisms.

We will be at sea for 4 months, A. Tsyban said, and we sincerely regret that there is no American flag on the mast next to the Soviet one. We are sure, however, she emphasized, that the latest flareups of unscientific voluntarism cannot halt either the development of world science or the progress of our joint program.

BEIJING TRAINS 'GREEN BERETS' FOR TERROR, SUBVERSION

LD271125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Green Berets, Beijing-style"]

[Text] New York, 21 May--All the indications are that the ignominious result of the bandit activities of the American sabotage and punitive units in Vietnam--the notorious Green Berets--has taught the Chinese leaders nothing.

According to AP, citing Beijing Radio, the Maoists have started training their own Green Berets for future aggressive adventures against Socialist Vietnam. One of the Chinese military schools, the report says, has already produced the first group of "specialists" who have been through a "science course" with the frank title "The Mounting of Combat Operations Against Vietnam." Of the 800 graduate cut-throats trained since September 1979, about 500 were immediately sent to the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

This sabotage school is by no means the only one in the Chinese system for training future killers and terrorists.

Two weeks ago AFP's Beijing correspondent told of the increase in the activity of the camps in the south Chinese Province of Yunnan which train bandits for subversive operations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

India's ASIA NEWS AGENCY reported today that special units of mountain chasseurs "trained in modern methods of mounting combat operations under difficult high-altitude conditions" have appeared in the Chinese Army. And already 15 mountain rifle subunits have taken up positions along the Indian border, the agency points out with concern.

The world public is also well aware that Beijing is actively training Afghan counter-revolutionary terrorists, Indian separatists of the Naga and Mizo tribes, Burmese and Malaysian Maoists, antigovernment elements in the Philippines, the Pol Pot forces and so forth.

Such are the facts showing that Beijing is developing large-scale terrorist activity against neighboring sovereign states.

CPSU'S GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT MPRP CONGRESS

SK270930 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 26 May 81

["Full text" of speech by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation, at the 18th MPRP Congress in Ulaanbaatar on 26 May]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 May, (MONTSAME)--Dear comrades!

The CPSU delegation expresses sincere thanks for the invitation to participate in the work of your congress. In the name of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet communists and all of our people, allow me to convey ardent fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and to all communists and workers of the Mongolian People's Republic. Six decades have already passed since Vladimir Ilich Lenin met at the Kremlin with Mongolian revolutionaries and the fearless Sukhe-Bator, leader of the peoples' revolution. At that time the idea of transition of Mongolia from feudalism to socialism by-passing the capitalist stage of development was set forth. The history of the world civilization did not know an experience of this kind.

Nowadays there is every reason to say that the experience turned out to be successful. Your example became an important gain of the revolutionary thought, a valuable contribution to the practice of world socialism. Mongolia virtually made a leap over centuries and reached considerable successes in its social, economic and cultural development.

So, we note with pride that at the same time it was a period of foundation and all-round development of the Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. Our people show sincere brotherly concern over the problems of each other.

Here, on the Mongolian land, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet said very clearly in one of his speeches, "The friendship with People's Mongolia, our oldest comrade-in-arms in the struggle for socialism--is for the Soviet people a matter of honour and internationalist duty."

Comrade Brezhnev is an active supporter of the consolidation of the Soviet-Mongolian friendship. In connection with the sending of our delegation to the 18th MPRP Congress, Leonid Ilich asked us to convey his best wishes for successes, prosperity and happiness to the Mongolian communists and all Mongolian people.

As it so happens, during these spring months fraternal parties have held their congresses--in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic--and now Mongolian communists are gathered at their supreme forum. And the common guiding theme of the five congresses of communists of socialist countries has been concern for the interests of workers, for the prosperity of our countries and for the unity of our peoples in the struggle for the lofty goals of social progress and peace.

We listened to the report of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, with deep attention. The document contains a scientific analysis of the traversed road and convincingly demonstrates the multisided activity of the party. The MPRP puts new, more complex but quite realistic and substantiated tasks and determines the ways and methods of their solution. The party offers a resourceful and creative approach to the urgent problems of social development--the approach which takes into account the general laws of socialist construction and the concrete conditions and sociohistorical traditions of the country as well.

The strength of Mongolian communists lays in their fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and their unbreakable cohesion with the working masses. It is testified in the most vivid way by the growth of the role of the MPRP in the modern Mongolian society, by the correct political course of the party and its Central Committee headed by Yu. Tsedenbal, a glorious son of the Mongolian people, a prominent figure of the international and workers movement, a true internationalist. The people profoundly believe in the peoples policy of the party and completely approve and support it.

We know well that the path you have taken is not an easy one, and those who march in the front lines cannot have an easy road. The MPRP perceives problems and, relying on the strength of the popular masses, successfully solves them. The ongoing steps utilize the advantages of socialism in a better and more comprehensive way, increase the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production, strengthen the economy and improve the training and utilization of labor resources--in all of this are seen concrete actions, a sense of purpose and the will to make tomorrow better than today.

All of this is focused on the problem of improving the well-being of the working people and is related to the great work of cultivating the new man--a man who is an active citizens, has a high sense of responsibility and is a genuine patriot and an internationalist. It is particularly the man of labor--the arat, the worker, the engineer, the scientist--who is the predominant creator of the bright today and an even more wonderful future for his socialist homeland.

In cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, your republic has built new towns and big enterprises equipped with up-to-date scientific and technical devices. Such industrial centers as Darkhan, Erdenet, Baga-Nuur constructed of late and new construction-sites in the countryside and towns vividly testify to the fact that the material and technical basis of socialist Mongolia is growing and strengthening.

Today in this hall we heard warm words addressed to the Soviet Union, the CPSU and its Central Committee, and personally to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We value, comrades, your high assessment of the international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress and the broad support of its decisions. The communists and the entire working people of your country, your true friends are fully resolved to strengthen and further develop the Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

Together with you, we recently closely watched the spaceflight of the orbital complex, aboard which the envoy of People's Mongolia worked together with the Soviet cosmonauts. This spaceflight by the first Mongolian cosmonaut was prepared by the history of the combative and creative Soviet-Mongolian fraternity. Yesterday we said: In battle in one crew, in labor in one team. Today we can say: In space in one spaceship.

Having established and enhanced various forms of cooperation, and increased joint efforts, the people of the socialist community are achieving new successes. Participation in the socialist economic integration is helping to accelerate the growth of Mongolia's national economy and is aiding the rapid mastery of modern scientific and technical achievements. The fraternal countries are made strong by their close friendship and by each other's successes, and we have all that is necessary to make every country develop dynamically and successfully. We are all interested in the mutual fulfillment of our economic potentials so that the common socialist market will to the maximum extent satisfy the increasing demands of our people.

The plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the period up to 1990 envisage the further strengthening of the economic, scientific and technical, and defense potentials of the Soviet Union in the interests of our people and in the interests of the people of the fraternal socialist countries. The agrarian policies of the party occupied an appropriate place in the work of the congress of Soviet communists.

The problem of satisfying the ever growing demands for food is continually becoming more urgent in today's world. Meat, dairy and agricultural products have become important items of international trade--important and, it is possible to say, increasingly scarce commodities. In their current and prospective plans, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community envisage an acceleration of the rate of growth of production in agriculture and other related branches of the agroindustrial complex. And this is what you are also doing. Along with increasing industrial production, the parties are focusing attention on agricultural production--a vital branch of the economy.

The successful implementation of the plans outlined for developing the national economy will enable your country to attain new heights in the building of socialism, and we wish you every success along this path.

Comrades, we are building socialism and communism. A society whose ideals are peace, labor and happiness for all the peoples. These high ideals inspire our foreign policy which is the consistent struggle to eradicate war from the life of mankind, for disarmament, and the development of peaceful and mutually beneficial relations among the nations of the earth. The congresses of our parties reaffirm this principled policy.

The situation the world over is tense enough. Military imperialist circles escalate the arms race and try to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, thus making an attempt to turn back the wheel of social progress and push the world to the brink of war. While aggravating the international situation the imperialists have found active accomplices--the Beijing leaders who consider the struggle against the socialist community one of the main trends of their foreign policy.

The situation in the vast Asian Continent is tense. The policy of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism directly contradict the vital interests of the Asian states and threaten their security.

Is this not borne out, for instance, by the creation of new military bases by the United States, the organization of counterrevolutionary intervention against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory and the increasing arming of Pakistan, as well as the general strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean region? Many Asian and African countries rightly regard this as a direct threat to their independence.

And what is the purpose of the Rapid Deployment Force which is being set up by American imperialism? This is a strike force to be used many thousands of miles away from the United States for aggressive operations against other countries and for the suppression of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the peoples.

And everywhere Beijing is closely following this provocative policy, ignoring not only the interests of peace but also the interests of the Chinese people itself. This is demonstrated by its hostile policy to its neighbouring states, including the Mongolian People's Republic and by the rough pressure on the Indochinese countries.

The Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, other socialist community countries expose this dangerous antipeople policy and actively counterpose it. This is our common internationalist duty. We are linked in solidarity with the efforts by Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. We will further expand friendly cooperation with India and other peace-loving Asian states. The fraternal socialist countries, as was especially stressed at the recent congresses of communist parties, have always sided and will continue to side with the forces who defend their freedom and independence.

Our policy is defined by the interests of socialism and consolidation of peace. As you know, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a complex of new initiatives aimed at radically improving the international situation, including the confidence-building measures in the Far East. The progressive world public called these initiatives the program of peace for the eighties. We shall persistently try to achieve its implementation together with the fraternal socialist countries.

We heard with great interest the proposals outlined in the report of the MPRP central committee and consider that their implementation, undoubtedly, would promote the consolidation of peace and security in Asia.

The Soviet Union and its Communist Party consistently pursue a line aimed at preserving and expanding the achievements of detente, of all that is valuable and beneficial in international relations, and all that was achieved during many years of unswerving, patient work. World War II took the lives of tens of millions of people and brought destruction to cities and villages and countless disasters. That tragedy must not be allowed to happen again.

The realistic analysis of the international situation once again convinces us of the necessity to maintain the defense of the socialist community on the necessary level. We have a solid shield for peaceful labor of the Soviet people and its allies. And no one should have any illusions on this score. The people are eager to live a quiet life; to work and to bring up children. The most sacred right of man is the right for life and peace. We have defended and will continue to defend as it becomes communists, this right of all the people of the earth.

In his recent speech in Kiev, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: "The international situation could be worse or better, but it is very important that we not deviate from the right path. We will persistently work to ease tensions and save detente and secure its further development."

Dear friends, allow me to wish your congress fruitful results and to assure you that its decisions will be an inspirational stimulus for the building of a socialist society in Mongolia.

Long live the MPRP--the vanguard of the people and the leader and organizer of socialist construction!

Long live the indestructable friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the MRP, and of all fraternal socialist countries!

JAPANESE 'DISSATISFIED' WITH U.S. OKINAWA PRESENCE

LD281043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Bridgehead for Aggression"]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 May--The Prefecture of Okinawa has entered the 10th year since reunification with Japan. Until 1972 it was occupied by the United States, which turned the islands into its own biggest military base in the Far East. However, even now its role in the Pentagon's plans is not only not lessening, but is perceptibly increasing. Okinawa is now becoming a strong point in Washington's nuclear strategy in the region of Asia and the Pacific and the main base for the Rapid Deployment Force; which are intended for interference in other peoples' internal affairs and for suppressing national liberation movements.

More than half of all the American bases and military installations on Japanese soil are on Okinawa, as well as about 32,000 soldiers. The bases take up about 20 percent of the island's cultivatable land. U.S. bases on Okinawa have become a permanent refuge for nuclear submarines and other combat ships and an important backup center for their actions in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Modern fighter-bombers, reconnaissance planes, missiles and--according to democratic organizations' data--nuclear and chemical weapons are deployed on the bases. Not a day goes by without military exercises being held on the firing ranges, in the forests and in the seas surrounding the islands, in which mainly offensive operations are rehearsed.

All this is arousing profound concern among the Okinawans and all the Japanese people. While expressing satisfaction in connection with the reunification with the homeland, ASAHI writes, about 70 percent of the local population, public opinion polls show, express dissatisfaction at their proximity to the bases and resolutely demand their elimination and Okinawa's transformation into islands [plural as published] of peace.

KUDRYAVTSEV DISCUSSES USSR-JAPAN FISHERY AGREEMENT

OW280215 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Soviet First Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Nikolay Kudryavtsev today had a meeting with a delegation of the Federation of Hokkaido Fishery Cooperative Association led by the federation's Chairman (Tsuneo Sato).

At the meeting, the two sides discussed the question of catching crabs and lobsters jointly in the Sea of Japan and the northwestern zone of the Mamiya Strait [Tatar Strait]. First Deputy Minister of Fish Industry Kudryavtsev disclosed that the Soviet side is ready to conduct such a joint fishing program this year again. Moreover, concrete negotiations are scheduled to begin Monday next week in Moscow.

ODESSA PLANTS SEND MACHINERY, OTHER GOODS TO DPRK

SK280510 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The freighter (Veleko Natsional) No 9 has left the Port of Odessa on the Black Sea for the Port of Chongjin. This ship is loaded with machinery, equipment and other industrial products manufactured in [word indistinct] plant in Odessa. All of these items are being transported to the DPRK.

Industrial products manufactured in the plants of Odessa are well known in the DPRK. For instance, metal cutters, automatic cranes, automatic presses and gas [word indistinct], which were manufactured in the plants of Odessa, are popular in the Kim Chaek iron works in Chongjin, in the Pukchang aluminium plant and other plants in the republic.

Various kinds of machinery, laboratory equipment and other products are now being produced in Odessa for fraternal Korea.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENSEMBLE VISITS JAPAN--At the invitation of the Japan-USSR Society, an amateur song and dance ensemble of the trade union of Volgograd--a city on the Volga River--has arrived in Hiroshima. Volgograd and Hiroshima have a sister-city affiliation. The repertoire of the ensemble--which was organized 20 years ago and is made up of workers in Volgograd--includes Russian folk songs and modern Soviet songs. The ensemble will stay in Japan for 12 days until 7 June and give concerts in Okayama, Matsusaka, Osaka, Tokyo, Tomioka, and Maebashi in addition to Hiroshima. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 27 May 81 OW]

LOCAL OPPOSITION TO KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE CITED

LD281515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 81 p 4

[V. Skvortsov article: "Strengthening Positions"]

[Text] In the history of the Kampuchean people's struggle for freedom, independence and a peaceful future for the motherland, the last 2 years occupy a special place. In January 1979, after the expulsion of the pro-Beijing clique which set up monstrous and villainous Maoist social experiments on the ancient Khmer soil, the country returned to normal life. With the maximum effort from all forces and the help and support of true friends, Kampuchea has been able to recover. Industrial enterprises are operating and people who were expelled from their native areas have returned to their homes. An event of tremendous political importance in the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) were the elections for the local organs of power and the National Assembly. The process of state formation and the revival of public institutions has gathered full momentum. The People's Revolutionary Council, which is the only legitimate government of the republic, is in full control of the situation throughout its territory. The local organs of power are working efficiently everywhere, mobilizing the population to resolve the tasks of the restoration period.

The successes of the Khmer people, like those of the other peoples of Indochina, arouse unconcealed animosity in Beijing and Washington, who have proved powerless to transform the region into their own private domain. Especially zealous in their hatred are the Chinese hegemonists, who until quite recently believed that in Kampuchea they had acquired their own colony in Southeast Asia, which opened the doors for them to expand further southward and which served as a base to exert open pressure on Vietnam and Laos.

Recently Beijing has been inspiring a provocative racket around the ill-assorted rabble which emigrated "by stages" from Kampuchea. The political corpses, according to the plan of the creators of the Beijing course in Southeast Asia, should be united into some "common front" under the leadership of the former Prince Sihanouk. Forces hostile to the PRK are stubbornly seeking the convocation of a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea." The aim of this maneuver is to foist on the Khmer people the future "front" of broken henchmen of the imperialists and Beijing hegemonists.

In Kampuchea itself, the idea of a "conference" arouses just indignation as a totally unfounded attempt to interfere in its internal affairs. The Khmers have clearly and freely expressed their full support for the PRK National People's Council as their only genuine and legitimate government. This will, as indeed the will of any people of an independent country, is sacred.

PRK foreign minister, Hun Sen, declared unambiguously back in October 1980: The convocation of a "conference on Kampuchea" without either the agreement or the participation of the PRK People's Revolutionary Council cannot be seen as anything other than flagrant interference in the republic's internal affairs, and the decisions of the "conference" will have no force.

This viewpoint is shared by the democratic press of the Southeast Asian countries, whose public opinion reacts sensitively to any manifestation of expansionism or attempt to infringe national sovereignty in the region. Thus, the Jakarta newspaper MERDEKA wrote recently that the idea of a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea" contains nothing constructive and is only being used by the United States and China for their own selfish aims. The paper calls for initiating direct dialogue between the ASEAN members--Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia--and the countries of Indochina, seeing this as the real alternative to confrontation between the two groups of states, which is being foisted on them from outside. Certain distinguished ASEAN statesmen and politicians are beginning to voice skepticism toward an "international conference" too.

The fact that the pushing forward of the idea of a "front" of reactionary Khmer emigres and also of a "conference on Kampuchea" accords only with the interests of Beijing and Washington is evidenced by many facts. The Beijing leadership is using every pretext to widely declare its support for the anti-Kampuchean "front." It is doing everything possible to preserve a place in the United Nations illegally for the Pol Pot followers, which in itself is in flagrant contradiction with the principles of the Charter of this international organization. Washington, with the NATO circles in tow, falls in with Beijing's stance. U.S. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim in Beijing J. Stapleton Roy advised Sihanouk to create a "front," and following this the American special services were involved in ensuring the organization of this venture. The Washington POST writes that at a meeting between former Sihanouk Prime Minister Son Sann and J. Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, an accord was reached on supplying U.S. arms via the territory of "one of the U.S. allies in Southeast Asia" to the gangs of bandits entrenched in Thailand and making raids from there into Kampuchea. And the New York TIMES noted that "China unreservedly welcomes the fact that the United States provides support for the Pol Pot rabble." Thus the plot is complete.

Kampuchea makes a decisive stand against the armed raids of the emigre rabble and the intrigues of Beijing and Washington and counters any attempts to violate its national sovereignty with a firm foreign policy course of peace, nonalignment and good neighborliness.

The PRK has now been recognized by thirty or so states and national liberation movements. The republic is also making its contribution to the alleviation of tension in Southeast Asia. This was reflected in the well-known initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea addressed to the states of the region. Kampuchea, in the same way as the SRV and Laos, declared its readiness to sign a bilateral treaty on peaceful coexistence with the PRC. The fraternal countries of Indochina continue their persistent search for ways to strengthen peace and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia, as the recent visits, in particular, of Lao Foreign Minister P. Sipaseut to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines attest. The PRK demonstrates constructive good will in cooperation with international organizations, including those attached to the United Nations.

The formation of the new Kampuchea, its revival as a genuinely independent and sovereign state and the steps taken by it to establish good neighborly and equal relations with all the states of Southeast Asia serve the interests of the struggle for peace and stability in the region.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, the other fraternal countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world are on the side of the new Kampuchea.

TETERIN SCORES WESTERN 'ANTI-POLISH' ACTIVITIES

LD290902 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Fairly recently, the leadership of Western propaganda services has worked out a special strategy, which it calls the strategy of persuasion. Speaking of persuasion, the originators of the strategy have in mind weakening socialist countries, destroying the Warsaw Pact, wreching its allies from the Soviet Union and organizing various subversive actions against socialist (?sysems). To this end, a rich instructive literature has come into being giving ideological provocateurs the choice and application of various methods of work, depending on the concrete situation, Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Teterin writes.

Thus, along with directly attacking the communist movement, they are advised to act surreptitiously to slowly sow the seeds of nationalism, introduce ideological confusion among members of governing parties, infiltrate party ranks and social organizations, and acquire leading positions [words indistinct] intelligentsia and organs of mass media. In order to arouse dissatisfaction in society, the authors of these provocative instructions recommend creating chaos in transportation, services and trade; hampering the work of medical establishments, preschool institutions, creches and schools; and tolerating hooliganism in the streets, theaters and cinemas--anywhere people gather.

One of the centers where this sort of instruction is formulated is the so-called North American Center of Research into Poland, founded in 1975. Among its leading workers is the rabid anticommunist Kolakowski; as well as a certain [name indistinct] cooperating with the KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. The North American Center operates in the United States. It works out programmatic concepts and subversive acts and takes part in practical work against Poland. It is here that various publications about the socialist state of Poland and tendentious articles and bulletins are formulated. Close connections have been established with the Free Europe (?transmitter). It also plays a role in assisting the enemies of socialism in Poland. It has (?recently) declared that the center will give political, moral and material help to KSS/KOR, under one important condition: Such help will be given only if the KOR people strive toward the chief goal, which is to liquidate popular power and overthrow socialism. Thus it is understandable that the most active--and most generous--payments are given to such people as Kuron, Michnik and others who push the country toward anarchy and ruin.

The North American Center generously supports Polish political emigre organizations that cooperate with the adversaries of socialism in Poland. It should be stressed that special attention is paid to the Pomost group, which maintains very close links with Radio Free Europe and the Paris weekly which bears the prententious title of KULTURA.

The main goal of the Pomost group is to wage an all-out battle against socialism, (?with the use of) even the most wicked means. Under the slogan of concrete help to the opposition, Pomost collects wherever it can the means of achieving its subversive aims.

The editorial office of KULTURA is one of the centers of anticommunist circles in Western Europe. One can say the same of its staff. For nearly 30 years, KULTURA has been striving to shape antisocialist attitudes among a certain segment of Poland's creative intelligentsia. Toward the end of the 1970's, apparently dissatisfied with its cultural activity in the previous period, the Paris weekly came up with the new idea of creating organized terrorist groupings in People's Poland. This is testified to by, among other things, the instruction published by KULTURA under the title of "The Alphabet of the Oppositionist." The instruction deals with ways to organize the struggle against the socialist system. It also contains practical directives on carrying out conspiratorial work in Poland.

The main tasks of the subversive weekly KULTURA, as well as of KSS/KOR, which it directs, are not at all concerned with the search for an ideological and political program, but rather with concrete counterrevolutionary activity. KULTURA determines and controls each step taken by KSS/KOR leaders; their spiritual fathers give them advice and suggest how best to infiltrate the ranks of the NSZZ [independent, self-governing trade union] Solidarity and to carry out within it a policy alien to the interests of the working class.

KULTURA is a great word with rich content, whereas the Paris KULTURA has nothing whatever to do with it and will deceive no one, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses. To these true words one should add that only politically naive people can be trapped by the provocative inventions of other subversive centers in the West.

ATTACK ON OTWOCK MILITIA STATION REPORTED

LD281255 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 May 81 p 9

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Reporting the Details": "In Otwock, Near Warsaw"]

[Text] In recent months, states a report by the commandant's office of the Citizens' Militia circulating in Warsaw, there has been a marked increase in crime in the country, which poses a threat to public safety and social order. Juvenile delinquency, mismanagement, speculation and other forms of crime are on the increase. Measures taken by militia organs are failing to have the desired effect in a number of cases.

There are occasions when even though it has been established that a breach of the peace has occurred in the public place and crimes have been uncovered, members of the militia have been obliged to refrain from detaining the offenders and from applying sanctions, and this is affecting public safety.

An example of this are the events which occurred in Otwock, near Warsaw.

On 7 May, at around 1545, two inebriated members of the public--26-year-old V. Marianski, with a previous conviction for assaulting militiamen and for acts of hooliganism, and 19-year-old S. Gugala, with a previous conviction for theft and hooliganism--stoned a railroad civilian militia post, shouting abuse at those on the premises. They also resisted the member of the militia who arrested them and who, with the help of two passers-by, bundled them inside. The detainees shouted that they were being beaten and called for help. A crowd began to gather around the building. In view of the detainees' attack of neurasthenia an ambulance was called. Meantime rumors began to circulate among the crowd that the detainees had been savagely beaten and that their lives were in danger. The militia post was stoned once more. Repeated attempts were made to set it on fire.

The medical report concluded that neither of the detainees had suffered serious injury. They had been heavily intoxicated.

The crowd gathered around the militia post continued to behave aggressively, demanding the detainees' release. Efforts to placate it by the prosecutor, local parish priest and then Solidarity representatives proved fruitless.

All those who appealed to the crowd were met with abuse. On 8 May, at around 0300, the prosecutor decided to release the detainees in order to defuse the situation.

But on the morning of 8 May groups of people again began gathering around the railroad militia post. As the day wore on more and more drunken young people began to appear among them, urging further acts of aggression against the militia.

At around 1630 the building was set on fire. The crowd tried to hamper the efforts of the firefighting team which arrived on the scene; nevertheless the fire was extinguished. At 1900 fire broke out in the building once more. Owing to the fact that the fire department was prevented from taking steps to extinguish it, the building was destroyed.

OLENICHEV ON POLISH CRISIS, SOLIDARITY ELECTIONS

LD281530 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 28 May 81

[Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev report]

[Text] There are many people in Poland, experts and nonexperts, who are trying to predict how much time it will take for the country to emerge from its economic crisis. They all give different time schedules but they all agree on one thing: that it is necessary to reestablish a normal working rhythm and for all the people to work together. The Polish United Workers Party has always felt a responsibility for the country and is trying to create a broad front of the forces of reason and patriotism. The same line is taken by the government headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The government is involving a large number of scientists and specialists in various fields to analyze the economy and work out the best program for stabilization. And representatives from the trade unions, including Solidarity, are involved in this important work that will affect every Polish family. They also took the opportunity to express their views during their discussion on television of the country's economic and social problems.

Those who had laid big hopes on Solidarity were disappointed in the statements made by the organization's representatives. Solidarity's leaders continued to criticize everything and to propose various unrealistic demands in the face of a deep crisis. The trade union that calls itself the only guarantee of renewal does not have any positive ideas for solving the nation's critical problems. Any many are disenchanted with the elections in Solidarity. Even the correspondent of a capitalist French newspaper, in comparing elections in the Polish United Workers Party and in Solidarity, noted that party elections are run on truly democratic principles, where there is lively constructive discussion. In Solidarity, there are many cases when candidates are forced upon voters. It is common knowledge that an attempt was made to promote one of the leaders of the antisocialist Committee for the Public Defense, Adam Michnik, to a leadership position in Solidarity. But that prompted sharp protests from rank-and-file members.

The Warsaw newspaper EXPRESS WIECZORNY commented with some irony about the elections in Solidarity. It said that some delegates are taking up so much time with the organization's structure that they don't have time to take care of affairs at their enterprises where they come from and where they were elected. As a listener wrote to Polish radio: The angry young people from Solidarity are mainly involved in working on their own affairs. They are not interested in anything else.

The TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that the Polish working class could hardly agree to play the role that Solidarity has in mind for it, according to its own script. The Polish working class certainly could not agree to that script. Work groups are sensitive to any kind of manipulation of a clearly political nature.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES HUNGARY'S MARJAI IN KREMLIN

LD281521 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Jozsef Marjai, who is currently on a visit in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Jozsef Marjai spoke about the work started in Hungary for the implementation of the targets of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the development of Hungary's economy, and pointed out in this connection the great significance of diversified Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Nikolay Tikhonov spoke about the course of communist construction in the Soviet Union, implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

They examined some issues in connection with accelerating work to form intensive production and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and use the additional potentialities for broadening reciprocal trade, development of cooperation in the field of agriculture and in the production of consumer goods.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Government of Hungary Jozsef Marjai extended to Nikolay Tikhonov an invitation to go on an official visit to Hungary. The invitation has been accepted with gratitude.

Taking part in the talk, which proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere, were Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin and Hungary's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Matyas Szuros.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD280821 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 May 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report under the general headline "Hungarian Ambassador's Visit to Georgia": "Talk at the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 5 May E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received Comrade Matyas Szuros, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, and talked with him.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze told the guest of the successes of the republic's working people in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress, of the achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture and of the preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the republic's Communist Party. He stressed that the CPSU Central Committee's constant and effective concern for Soviet Georgia's further prosperity has been of invaluable significance in all the achievements of the republic's working people.

Noting the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the political, economic and cultural spheres and the constantly strengthening and expanding friendly and cultural ties between Georgia and Hungary, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that a good practice of attentive study of the fraternal socialist countries' experience and achievements has emerged here. This practice is based on our mutual belief that mankind's happy future is linked to communism.

Comrade M. Szuros expressed thanks for the warm reception and conveyed to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze cordial greetings from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, from the Central Committee Politburo, from the republic's government and from all the Hungarian people. The ambassador noted that there is very much in common between our peoples and particularly stressed here the indissoluble historic friendship which binds them. "We have been following the Soviet Union's achievements attentively," he said, "and have been studying in depth its experience of building socialism."

"Knowledge of your country is enriched by acquaintance with individual union republics. We are profoundly grateful for the opportunity to acquaint ourselves directly with your fine republic."

O. Sh. Kadzhaya, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and T.N. Gordeladze, Georgian SSR deputy foreign minister, attended the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE

LD270901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov report under the rubric "Fraternal Papers": "Good Housekeeping"]

[Text] Budapest--Today the paper NEPSZABADSAG turns to Hungarian foreign trade matters. The article notes that the deterioration of the world economic situation is having a definite effect on the dynamics of Hungarian exports and imports. In these conditions Hungarian enterprises supplying foreign markets with goods must be more businesslike and flexible.

Exports must be accelerated, the paper goes on. To achieve this it is worth knowing about the changes taking place on the world market. Recently a number of Hungarian foreign trade organizations carried out a poll of their foreign partners to establish their views on the work of Hungarian enterprises. Positively assessing the poll results, the paper points out that in order to conclude advantageous contracts Hungarian enterprises must react more quickly and efficiently to the dynamics of international trade, produce goods of immaculate quality and meet foreign orders on time.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET PRAGUE OFFICIALS

LD281141 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 36th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders, Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin and Moscow Gorispolkom chairman V.F. Promyslov have sent Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, and Comrade Zdenek Zuska, lord mayor of Prague, a greetings telegram containing the following:

On the 36th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders, we send heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to you and the communists and working people of the CSSR's capital on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom.

With a sense of pride, Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are commemorating the CSSR's remarkable achievements in past years in socioeconomic development, in increasing the working people's material well-being and in the struggle for peace and security for the peoples.

It is our sincere joy that, under the Prague city party organization's leadership, the fraternal capital's working people have achieved great successes in creating socialist industry and in resolving the tasks of technical progress and of developing science and culture.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, we will constantly strengthen the indestructible Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and comprehensively develop our capital's fruitful cooperation for the good of the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR and for the cause of peace and communism.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and Prague's working people great successes in socialist building and in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECALLS HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT OF CPCZ

LD281053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR: "60 Years of Struggle for the People's Happiness"]

[Text] Prague, May--These days, immediately after the end of the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the communists and all working people of our country are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of their Marxist-Leninist party. These two notable events reflect the magnitude of the revolutionary transformations in our people's life over the past six decades. The 16th congress showed quite obviously that the CPCZ, in successfully implementing the program for building a developed socialist society, is honorably fulfilling the historic mission it assumed at its inception.

The path traveled by the party is a story of selfless service to the cause of the working class, of selfless heroic struggle to implement the great socialist ideals, of the age-old desire of the people's masses for freedom, social equality and justice, as embodied in the program of scientific communism.

The formation of the CPCZ became a very important milestone in the devlopment of the Czechoslovak workers movement and in the life of our peoples. With the passage of time the magnitude of the exploit of the most progressive section of the working class which founded the party is increasingly manifest.

Under the CPCZ' leadership the peoples of our country achieved a historic victory. After putting an end to the rule of the bourgeoisie they embarked on the path of building socialism. The vitally important question of safeguarding Czechoslovakia's freedom, independence and security was resolved once and for all. Our party's achievements rest on firm foundations--on loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, on its close cohesion with the working class and the working people and on international bonds with the international communist and workers movement. In its activity the CPCZ has relied on the experience of the other fraternal parties, particularly the CPSU. We are glad that our experience too has enriched the international communist and workers movement.

The emergence and development of the CPCZ, the entire process of its establishment as a party of the Leninist type and its transformation into the hegemon of the revolution and the leading force of society are inextricably linked with the historical destinies of our peoples and with their struggle for national and social liberation.

The formation of the CPCZ was the natural culmination of the preceding development and reflected the best revolutionary traditions of the Czechoslovak workers movement and the entire people. In the atmosphere of the acute class struggle for the course along which the Czechoslovak Republic, proclaimed in 1981, was to develop, and under the influence of the experience of the working class of other countries, the most aware section of the proletariat in our country also came to the conclusion that only the revolutionary path indicated to the world by the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia leads to victory. The bitter lessons of the dashing of the revolutionary wave after the end of World War I, and particularly the defeat of the December 1920 general strike, merged into determination to achieve total, consistent ideological, political and organizational demarcation with social democratic opportunism.

The process of the party's formation, whose initiators were the leftists in the social democratic movement, was crowned in May 1921 with the creation of the CPCZ, whose program was based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The CPCZ was from the very first a large-scale revolutionary organization linked with the broadest masses of the working class, an international party uniting the proletariat of all the nations and ethnic minorities inhabiting Czechoslovakia. An invaluable role in its formation was played by the activity of the Communist International and, above all, by the direct personal aid of V.I. Lenin. Fron the rich experience of the CPSU, the first and most mature Marxist-Leninist party, the CPCZ has tirelessly drawn valuable knowledge throughout its activity.

The creation of the CPCZ put an end to the period of domination by reformism in the Czechoslovak workers movement. However, its transformation into a truly revolutionary vanguard was a long and complex business. The communists learned to apply Leninist principles in party building and in all their activity, to organize the struggle of the working class and the working masses and to lead this struggle. The party frequently had to rebuff various manifestations of revisionism, rightwing opportunism and sectarianism in this context.

An important milestone on the path of the party's bolshevization was the Fifth CPCZ Congress in 1929, which adopted a consistent line of revolutionary struggle against the rule of the bourgeoisie. The congress elected a new leadership headed by Klement Gotwald, who for almost 25 years led the party into decisive battles and made a great contribution to the triumph of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

In sharp clashes with the bourgeoisie, against the exploitation of the working people, against poverty and for a way out of the profound crisis which had also extended to Czechoslovakia in the early thirties--a way out according with the proletariat's interests--the party won increasingly broad support among the working class and working people. Its authority continued to grow during the years of struggle to unite the broadest masses in a popular front, in defense of democracy, against the mounting threat of fascism and in defense of the republic against Hitler's aggression.

The CPCZ was the only political force in the country which resolutely opposed the Munich treachery of the Western powers and the capitulationism of the Czechoslovak big bourgeoisie. From the first days of fascist enslavement the party organized and mobilized the people to resist the occupiers and their stooges. In the period when the very existence of our peoples was being decided thousands of communists displayed ardent patriotism and boundless courage in the confrontation with fascism.

During the national liberation struggle, which was inextricably linked with the heroic struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union, our people's conviction strengthened that only firm friendship and alliance with the USSR can guarantee for us that Munich and 15 March 1939--the day the fascist hordes invaded Czechoslovakia--will never be repeated and that the freedom and independence of the Czechoslovak state will be ensured forever.

The communists were the main organizers of the Slovak national uprising in 1944 and the Czech people's uprising in May 1945 as a result of which the national liberation movement developed into a national-democratic revolution.

These events influencing the country's destiny convinced the broad masses that the CPCZ, as the political representative of the working class, was the only force capable of resolving the fundamental national and social problems. Its policy of Czechoslovakia's rebirth on new, popular democratic foundations won increasingly broad support, and the positions of the CPCZ as the leading force of society strengthened.

Thanks to the Soviet Army, alongside which Czechoslovak military units also fought and which victoriously completed the Great Patriotic War with Czechoslovakia's liberation, our national freedom and state independence were restored. The date 9 May 1945 marked the start of a new life for our peoples, a new era in our history.

The establishment of popular democratic power was accompanied by important political, economic and social transformations. The creation of the National Front government with the communists' participation and the adoption of the Kosice government program elaborated mainly by the CPCZ led to profound social changes in favor of the working class and to the national democratic revolution's gradual evolution into a socialist revolution.

The National Front of urban and rural working people was strengthened in this struggle. The party's policy attracted the majority of the people to the communists' side and exposed the true designs of that section of the bourgeoisie which was still involved in the management of the country. And when in February 1948 reaction tried to stage a coup, its attempt to effect a counterrevolutionary putsch was nipped in the bud by the masses' unanimous action. Power in the state was transferred fully and definitively into the people's hands. The February events thus predetermined our country's further progressive development and its place in a world divided along class lines. The victory of the socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia was achieved in a political struggle without civil war. Victorious February demonstrated that the CPCZ was a party of Leninist maturity. At the same time it reaffirmed the abiding topicality of Lenin's ideas on the transition to socialist revolution, the connection between the struggle for democracy and the struggle for socialism, and the role of the correct strategy and tactics in the struggle for power.

Victorious February opened up before us the path of building socialism. The general line of transition from capitalism to socialism adopted at the Ninth CPCZ Congress in 1949 became its program. In formulating this course our party proceeded from the Marxist-Leninist teaching on building socialism and from its general natural laws, first verified by the practice of the CPSU. The correctness of these positions has also been confirmed by the building of socialism in the conditions of our own country, which was comparatively developed industrially. At the same time, when determining its policy the CPCZ considered Czechoslovakia's specific historical features and traditions, the level of development and distribution of social forces and the experience of the people's masses.

From the very first the building of socialism took place under complex conditions. The working people had to learn as they went along the art of management and leadership, to resolve the difficult new tasks of social transformations and surmount entrenched habits. It was also necessary to rebuff the opponents of socialism within the country who were egged on by international imperialism as it attempted by every means--from economic pressure to cold war--to prevent the development of socialism in Europe and thwart our people's constructive plans.

Nevertheless, thanks to the working people's selfless efforts and the party's correct policy and tremendous organizational work, the basic tasks of the transition from capitalism to socialism were resolved in Czechoslovakia in a short span of history. For the first time in our country's history a society was created which knew no exploitation, unemployment or social oppression, a society in which the working people have no fear for thier future. The ideals of social justice, true equal rights, comradely relations and the fraternity of the peoples and ethnic minorities of our country are being implemented in practice. The main criterion of a person's situation is his labor. This is a society imbued with real humanism, profound socialist democracy, optimism and faith in the future.

The building of socialism promoted an unprecedented increase in the country's productive forces and a considerable expansion of its industrial base, which was at a comparatively high level. The successful socialist restructuring of agriculture on the basis of cooperative, large-scale commodity production was of fundamental significance for society's stability and further development. Fundamental changes in living and working conditions in the countryside, the elimination of age-old backwardness, the elimination of the material differences between the city and the countryside--these are among the major achievements of our party's policy.

In the course of these transformations a new social structure of society took shape, based on the leading role of the working class, on the emergence and strengthening of the cooperative peasantry class and on the alliance of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia.

The major achievements of building socialism include the Leninist solution of the interrelationships of the peoples and ethnic minorities in our country on the basis of firm unity and fraternal cooperation, a solution expressed in the federal structure of our state. Our peoples' common efforts have surmounted the historically formed profound socioeconomic differences between individual areas of the country.

At all stages of socialist building in Czechoslovakia inestimable significance has been attached to the systematic development of all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries and our state's CEMA membership. Experience confirms that this cooperation augments the strength and potential of each socialist state's economy. That is why we regard our economy's further involvement in international socialist integration, and the intensification of coproduction and specialization and of the coordination of national economic plans and all economic policy--as required by the 26th CPSU Congress and 16th CPCZ Congress--as the most important preconditions of the successful solution of the important tasks facing the CSSR and all countries of our community.

The entire meaning of the party's policy and activity in socialist building as a whole consists in ensuring that the working people's material and cultural requirements are satisfied increasingly fully, that their rights, interests and social gains are guaranteed and that preconditions are created for the all-round development of the individual. The substantial increase in personal and social consumption, the high standard of education and culture and their accessibility to all, the effective system of concern for families with children, for the younger generation and for pensioners, the large-scale housing and other construction and the other achievements--all this attests to the great successes which Socialist Czechoslovakia has achieved in this direction.

The CSSR's experience also confirms that the socialist restructuring of society is a complex and difficult process. It requires selfless and strenuous work by the entire people, and energy, resolve and a principled approach by the party. In the past decades the CPCZ has had to surmount considerable obstacles and to rectify oversimplified conceptions and subjectivist and voluntarist views. Any weakening and violation of the Leninist principles verified by life has always entailed heavy losses and caused us harm. In the late sixties a serious crisis arose within the party and society in the CSSR. From the victory over the counterrevolutionary and right opportunist forces our party derived serious long-term lessons by which it has been guided in all its subsequent activity. We value the fact that these conclusions have met with a response in the international communist movement. They consist in the fact that in order to achieve success in socialist building it is essential to strengthen the socialist state steadily, to develop socialist democracy actively and to struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism and petit bourgeois anarchy. Our conclusions confirm the Leninist truth that the party can only fulfill its historic mission if its activity proceeds from the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and if it wages an uncompromising struggle against any manifestation of revisionism and opportunism, maintains close links with the people and is headed by a unified and resolute leadership.

The CPCZ Central Committee April 1969 Plenum served as the foundation for the rapid consolidation of the party and all society. The rapid expansion of socialist building was ensured on the basis of the general line for building a developed socialist society outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress and further elaborated by the 15th and 16th congresses. The line proceeds from the premise that the building of socialism represents an entire historical stage. It formed the basis of the comprehensive Marxist-Leninist program of our society's political, economic, social and spiritual development and of our state's domestic and foreign policy. It is the result of the generalization of our own experience and the general conclusions of the fraternal countries and parties, and expresses the Czechoslovak people's international and national interests. Tremendous significance for the elaboration of the concept of the mature socialist society is attached to the CPSU's creative theoretical work, particularly Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's fundamental statements.

The development of the creative force and initiative of the people by the realization of this program makes possible the all-round development of our society. The seventies became a period of fruitful creative labor, of stable development of the country, and of the happy and prosperous life of the people. This 16th congress was able to note quite rightly that Czechoslovakia is entering the eighties as a successfully developing socialist state with a progressive economy, science and culture and with good preconditions for further growth. The 16th CPCZ Congress further elaborated the general line for building a mature socialist society. Its decisions give an active response to the complex tasks of the forthcoming period by proceeding from the results achieved and from the new tasks and requirements of our society.

At the same time the party takes into account the fact that on the threshold of the new decade the world is at a stage of complex struggle and competition between the opposed social systems in which the historical supremacy of socialism is increasingly manifest. The profound economic upheavals and protracted crisis in the capitalist states is accompanied by the activation of the most reactionary, most aggressive forces of imperialism. Coordinated, unified actions and maximum effort on the part of the entire socialist community and all peace-loving forces are needed in order to thwart their predatory plans.

Serious complications and upheavals are arising also in the sphere of the world economy. Considerable price fluctuations are occurring, competition is sharpening and international economic ties are being violated. The difficulties and expenditure involved in meeting requirements for fuel, energy, raw material and foodstuffs are increasing, the dynamics of scientific and technical development are being sharply heightened and the demands made on the quality and technical standard of articles are growing. These factors, alongside more complex domestic conditions, also influence in the long term the situation in which the program of the CSSR's further socioeconomic development will be implemented.

The 16th CPCZ Congress stressed that the implementation of the basic goal of the policy of the party, which is constantly concerned for the people's welfare, requires the speediest mobilization of the available resources, potential and reserves of our economy, the surmounting of existing problems and shortcomings and the consistent implementation of the long-term strategy for improving production efficiency and the quality of all work. In accordance with this the congress adopted a decision of fundamental significance on the acceleration of the economy's transition to the path of intensive growth and the effective restructuring of production. The CPCZ' supreme forum paid great attention to the need to expedite scientific and technical progress and intensify international socialist integration. These tasks comprise the main content of the document adopted at the congress--"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1981-85." At the same time a demand was made for the improvement of the planned management of the national economy in indivisible unity with the growth of initiative from below and the working people's increasingly broad participation in management.

As for our political system, the 16th party congress provides for the further improvement of the activity of the socialist state and its organs and the intensification of socialist social relations. That includes the skillful combination of personal and public interests, the consistent implementation of the socialist principle of rewarding labor in accordance with its quantity and quality, the consolidation of the people's moral and political unity and the systematic development of socialist democracy and socialist social awareness.

The National Front, which is the political expression of the class-based alliance of workers, peasants and intelligentsia and which unites all our people's public organizations, is also called on to play an important role here in the forthcoming period. Through these organizations the working people are taking an increasingly broad part in the management of social processes and the formulation and pursuit of policy, in exercising control, and in compiling and fulfilling economic plans.

A new confirmation of the support they render to the CPCZ' policy is the fact that the entire National Front unanimously adopted the 16th congress program as its own. We are sure that at the elections to the representative organs at all levels to be held in the CSSR in June our people will express their total trust in and support for this program.

In connection with the increasingly complex tasks of building a developed socialist society the 16th CPCZ Congress stressed the need to strengthen the party's leading role in society and its unity and competence. The path to this lies through the consistent observance of Lenin's principles of intraparty life, party building and the party's work, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and regular concern for enhancing the communists' ideological maturity.

The 1.5 million-strong army of Czechoslovak communists, armed with the experience of six decades of victorious revolutionary struggle, is the guarantee that all the tasks of creating a mature socialist society will be successfully implemented in the firm unity of party and people.

In outlining and implementing its policy the CPCZ has invariably been guided by the interests and requirements of the Czechoslovak people and by the awareness that the struggle for national and social liberation and for the cause of socialism and communism cannot be restricted to the scale of one state. Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the CPCZ has always proudly stated that it is a firm component of the international revolutionary movement and that Socialist Czechoslovakia is a reliable element of the community of socialist states.

In upholding the cause of the working class and defending the republic when the fascist threat loomed over it, both in the arduous days of the national liberation struggle and throughout the entire period of building socialism, the Czechoslovak communists have been convinced from their own experience what a great bulwark and support international revolutionary solidarity is for them. At the same time, in its policy the CPCZ has always considered the interests of the revolutionary proletariat and the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples of other countries. The Czechoslovak communists believe it is their international duty to develop the cooperation and strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement. Ties of militant solidarity link us with the peoples advocating freedom and independence and with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in their struggle for social and national liberation.

The desire to ensure a free, peaceful life for our people is invariably an important organic part of the CPCZ' policy. The six decades of the struggle and victories of the party and the people's masses clearly confirm the fundamental conclusion that the most reliable guarantee of our motherland's freedom, independence and security, and the basis of its firm international positions and of the defense of our people's socialist present and future, are the sincere friendship, indestructible alliance and constantly developing all-round cooperation with the USSR. That is why the cornerstone of the foreign policy orientation of our party and state is loyalty to the fraternal alliance ties with the Soviet Union and their constant strengthening and deepening, and at the same time the CSSR's membership in the great community of socialist states. One of the basic principles of our foreign policy is the consolidation of the unity and cooperation of the socialist community countries united in the Warsaw Pact, and the resolute struggle against imperialism's attempts to undermine or weaken our alliance. Comradely collaboration between the CPCZ and the CPSU is the inspirational force and, at the same time, the reliable guarantee of the further successful pursuit of this policy.

The USSR is the main bulwark of the struggle for peace on earth. This was convincingly demonstrated again by the 26th CPSU Congress at which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, advanced important new initiatives aimed at the strengthening of peace, the solution of urgent international problems, at disarmament and the relaxation of international tension.

The Czechoslovak communists and our entire people welcomed the 26th congress peace program as their own. The 16th CPCZ Congress defined as the main task of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy active participation in the common struggle to implement this program.

The best traditions of the CPCZ' 60-year path, the traditions of selfless struggle for the liberation and happy life of the working man, are being embodied and developed in the building of a mature socialist society in Czechoslovakia. We return to our party's history to draw from the past the inspiration and strength to implement the tasks of today and tomorrow. On its victorious path the party has been convinced that unswerving loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, a principled Leninist policy and close ties with the working class and all working people at the condition of its successful advance.

Guided by these principles, our party, with the people's full support, is marching to meet the complex tasks of the eighties closely rallied and comprehensively prepared, with a clear view of the future and with the firm certainty that the great goals set by the 16th CPCZ Congress will be fulfilled.

GRISHIN RECEIVES SED DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD281614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Today Grishin, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, received a delegation of the Berlin Bezirk SED Committee led by Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Committee, which is in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom.

The guests were briefed on the activity of the Moscow Gorkom aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

ROMANOV RECEIVES SED DELEGATION FROM DRESDEN

LD290953 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "End of Visit"]

[Text] For 1 week a delegation of the Dresden SED Bezirk Directorate headed by Hans Modrow, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk Directorate, has been familiarizing itself with the work experience of the Leningrad party organization and the life of Leningraders. The visit was carried out within the program of interparty ties between sister-cities.

Yesterday, the final day of the visit, the delegation head was received at the Smolnyy by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

In the talk which took place it was noted that the Victory Day celebration passed in an atmoshpere of tremendous enthusiasm. The speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the celebrations in Kiev to mark the opening of the memorial complex of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45 was a genuine paean to the Soviet people's victory, a fervent and firm statement in defense of peace on earth.

G.V. Romanov and Dresden SED Bezirk Directorate First Secretary G. Modrow discussed the plan for the further development and strengthening of ties between the party, soviet, trade union and public organizations of Leningrad and Dresden.

On the same day the friends from the GDR visited Leningrad Gorispolkom, the Leningrad Gorispolkom Main Architectural Planning Administration, and the M.I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute.

In the late evening the delegation left Leningrad and was seen off by Leningradskiy Obkom Secretary N.Ya. Suslov, Leningrad Gorkom Fist Secretary Yu.F. Solovyev and other officials.

Among those seeing the delegation off was Siegfried Grahle, GDR consul general in Leningrad.

GROMYKO CABLES FRENCH COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

LD251658 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, has sent to Claude Cheysson, the minister for foreign affairs of the French Republic, the following telegram:

"I send congratulations and the best of wishes on your appointment as minister for foreign affairs of France."

"I express hope that the Soviet Union and France will continue to develop their cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and French peoples and for strengthening international security and peace."

MITTERRAND MISSION TO 'JUSTIFY FRANCE'S HOPES'

LD281333 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 May 81 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants commentary: "Justifying Hopes"]

[Excerpts] The election of Francois Mitterrand as president of the republic is an important event for progressive and democratic France. Francois Mitterrand is a socialist and does not conceal the goals which he pursues. The 110 points of his program offer broad prospects for France's social and economic renewal and for democratic and socialist transformations.

Of course many of the measures planned by Francois Mitterrand can only be implemented if they are approved by France's National Assembly. Therefore everything now depends on what sort of majority is formed in the Bourbon Palace. On 22 May, at the same time as the new government led by the socialist Pierre Mauroy was formed, a decree was issued on the dissolution of the present National Assembly in which the right have the majority and new extraordinary parliamentary elections were called. The result of these elections will determine whether the decisive shift to the left demonstrated during the presidential elections will be confirmed, or whether the socialist president will have to deal with a rightwing majority intent on putting a wrench in the works of his policy.

The opposition to Francois Mitterrand, although it does not yet officially call itself the opposition, has taken shape already, and as was only to be expected, it includes both wings of V. Giscard d'Estaing's former presidential majority. Rally for the Republic (RPR) leader Jacques Chirac, who suffered defeat in the first round of the presidential elections, has taken on himself the role of organizer. "In striving to regain our lost positions," he said, addressing a group of sympathizers in the National Assembly, "without disputing in any way the legitimacy of the elected president of the republic (!) and at the same time not for for one minute harboring any delusions about who our opponent is, we propose to work out a joint pact on the creation of a new majority, which must not be a simple repetition of the former majority with its errors and weaknesses."

One of Chirac's associates, Claude Labbe, stated bluntly that the aim in creating such a "new majority" will be to seek recognition by the president of the republic of the "policy expounded by Chirac." In other words, they will attempt to foist a rightwing policy on a leftwing president.

The agreement on joint actions concluded between France's major bourgeois associations--the RPR and the Union for French Democracy (UDF)--is evidence of the resourcefulness of the big French bourgeoisie, which sees the election of the new president as a threat to its privileges and is rapidly regrouping its forces.

There is no need to say that the attempts to create a "new majority" are accompanied by the same old anticommunist propaganda--the reactionary press is saying that Mitterrand is the "communists' hostage" that he will not be able to implement his socioeconomic plans, which would "exceed France's potential," and so forth.

What is the point of this malignant activity? "Giscard supporters of all complexions," L'HUMANITE explains, "are already dreaming of revenge. They want to deprive the people of victory and prevent the implementation of a new policy."

It is perfectly obvious that the forces which inflicted defeat on V. Giscard d'Estaing on 10 May must in due course unite and inflict defeat on the right in the parliamentary elections. Such is the logic of the struggle; there is no other way. "To unite all popular forces for the sake of implementing the new policy, social justice, progress, freedom, independence and peace--this has been, is and will always be our line," a statement by the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo says.

The PCF, which made a great contribution to Francois Mitterrand's victory in the elections, has made it clear that it is ready to assume due responsibility both in the government and in all spheres of life to carry out the new policy. "We," Georges Marchais stated at a PCF Central Committee session on 15 May, "entered in positive fashion and without any reservations into the new majority, into that surge which ensured the election of Francois Mitterrand on 10 May. Our goal is to confirm the defeat of the rightwing forces and seek change by creating a parliamentary majority comprising a firm, clear and stable union of leftwing forces and a government of union which will include all forces which ensured victory, in order to work on pursuing the policy which the country wants."

And what is the stance of Francois Mitterrand himself?

As AFP reports, since his election to the presidency F. Mitterrand has been trying to define the outlines of the new parliamentary majority which might be created as a result of the forthcoming elections in conjunction with the communists and also other political forces.

The question of communist participation in the new presidential majority and the possibility of their entering the French Government after the elections is, by all accounts, seriously worrying the White House. "The impression is," the New York TIMES says, "that what worries the Reagan administration most of all is the question of whether Mitterrand might bring communists into the government in order to ensure Communist Party support in parliament." In this connection the State Department declared that the United States will "watch attentively" the composition of Mitterrand's government. "It is clear," the U.S. president's National Security Assistant Richard Allen told the magazine PARIS MATCH, "that the appointment of PCF members would attract our attention."

Another thing, however, is also clear: The point of Francois Mitterrand's mission as president of the French Republic is to justify the hopes which France itself now pins on him.

BREZHNEV, NORWEGIAN MONARCH EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD281425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent King Olav V of Norway a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes to the king and wishes for propserity to the Norwegian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday--Constitution Day.

I would like to take this opportunity, the telegram says, to stress that the development of relations of good neighborliness between the USSR and Norway, founded on mutual trust and constructive cooperation, accords with the interests of peace, detente and security.

In a reply telegram the king of Norway expressed sincere gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev for the congratulations and good wishes.

USSR, SYRIA SIGN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT

LD281745 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS--In the current five-year period the volume of trade between the USSR and Syria will grow almost 150 per cent as compared to the previous five years. Trade in 1976-1980 amounted to about 850 million roubles, while in 1981-1985 it will reach two billion roubles. This is provided for by a long-term trade agreement signed by the USSR and Syria at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade today. The document was signed for the Soviet side by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov and for the Syrian side by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-Atrash.

The new, the third long-term Soviet-Syrian trade agreement is a concrete materialization of the 8 October 1980 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. It will make it possible to develop at a rapid pace mutually advantageous bilateral trade and economic relations and enhance their further expansion. The Soviet Union will supply the friendly republic with machinery and equipment, rolled ferrous stock, chemicals, and timber. Soviet deliveries will include products needed by Syria for the creation of a developed national industry.

Consumer goods form the bulk of the Syrian export to the USSR, in fact they will account for two-thirds of the total. These are knit goods, perfumery, and cosmetics. Syria will also supply the Soviet Union with cotton, hides, oil and oil products.

"We will exert every effort for the further development of our trade with the USSR," Muhammad al-Atrash said. "More than that, in 1981-1985 my country will strive to considerably exceed the general level of trade turnover between Syria and the Soviet Union provided for by this agreement."

CPSU, LEBANESE CP DISCUSS MIDEAST SITUATION

LD281452 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS--The programme of peace for the 80s, set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, accords with mankind's vital interests, said representatives of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party (LCP) in a talk at the CPSU Central Committee on Wednesday.

The programme of peace, they pointed out, determines the correct road of solving the most important problem now confronting all peaceloving, all progressive forces of the world: to uphold peace and to check the aggressive imperialist quarters that aggravate the international situation, step up the arms race and infringe the sovereign rights and security of the peoples.

The representatives of the two parties noted that the events in Lebanon were caused by the desire of imperialism to strike a blow at the patriotic forces in the Arab world that oppose the neocolonialist and anti-Arab Camp David line, to make short work of the Palestine resistance movement and to "liquidate" the Palestine problem.

The representatives of the two parties reaffirmed that the CPSU and the LCP invariably were coming out in favour of the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, of the sovereignty of the lawful authorities throughout the territory of the country. They noted the great importance of the position taken by the member countries of the Arab League at the Conference in Tunis in support of Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in face of imperialist provocations against them. The CPSU and the LCP solidarize with the struggle by the Palestinian people, who are upholding their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and to their own state.

The sides denounced the actions of imperialism in the Middle East which, on the plea of defence of "vital interests" and struggle against "international terrorism", seeks to suppress the Arab national liberation movement, to restore its own domination there. They emphatically call for an end to the policy of provocations and pressure against Arab states, which created an explosive situation in the region. The representatives of the two parties expressed confidence that the Soviet proposal for the convocation of another international conference, called upon to find a way to a comprehensive and equitable settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict, is a constructive and realistic alternative to the course for a separate deal, leading but to an aggravation of this conflict.

The following took part in the talk: member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents, and the Lebanese Communist Party delegation, consisting of the Secretary-General of the LCP Central Committee Goerge Hawi, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the LCP Central Committee Nadim 'Abd as-Samad and member of the Political Bureau of the LCP Central Committee S'ad Ma'sarani.

ISRAELI RAID INTO LEBANON, BEGIN STATEMENT CITED

LD290804 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Washington, 29 May, TASS--In its public statements the U.S. administration made clear, though in a camouflaged form, its approval of the action taken by Israel against Lebanon last night. Thus CBS programme announcer commented on the latest Israeli air raid on Palestinian refugee camps in the suburbs of Beirut. He stressed that the raid was undertaken immediately after Philip Habib, special representative of the U.S. President, left the Middle East region. Numerous casualties are reported as a result of the raid.

Paris, 29 May, TASS--The Israeli air bombing of Palestinian refugee camps in the suburbs of Beirut is described by L'HUMANITE today as a new stage of escalation of Israel's military actions in the Middle East. From now on Tel Aviv regards the entire area of Lebanon as a target for strikes. Many observers, the newspaper says, pointed out that acts of aggression by Israel have been stepped up after the departure of Reagan's emissary from the Middle East.

Beirut, 29 May, TASS--It is reported from Tel Aviv that Prime Minister Begin said on Thursday that Israel would continue to take "military actions" in Lebanon despite all efforts to settle the situation in the region.

JORDANIAN KING MEETS WITH UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL

LD282000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Kiev, 28 May (TASS)--Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, visited the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium today. During friendly talks, Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Aleksey Vatchenko briefed the guest on the state and social structure of the republic and on the development of its economy, science and culture.

Husayn ibn Talal highly appraised the efforts of the Soviet Union to achieve a universal just settlement in the Near East. The king of Jordan expressed his great satisfaction with his meetings and talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and stressed that Jordan is proud of its ties of friendship with the Soviet Union.

The guest visited the Park of Eternal Glory and laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He also toured the recently-opened Ukrainian State Museum of the Great Fatherland War of 1941-45.

ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL ISSUES DOCUMENT ON LEBANON

LD281545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "To End Israeli Aggression"]

[Text] Tunis, 25 May--At the request of the Algerian Government the Arab League Council held an extraordinary session at foreign minister level at the Arab League Headquarters here on 22 May to discuss the serious situation which has taken shape in the Near East.

With a sense of high responsibility for the nation's destiny, the document adopted at the session states, the Arab League Council discussed the dangerously explosive situation which has taken shape in the region as a result of the escalation of Israel's aggression against Arab peoples and its interference in the internal affairs of fraternal Lebanon, including the barbarous bombing raids on Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian refugee camps, as a result of the policy of genocide with regard to the Arab people of Palestine and the aggressive actions against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, and also as a result of its threats against Syria and the proclamation of the theory of "ensuring Israel's security," which is aimed at imposing Israeli hegemony in Lebanon and splitting its national unity with the subsequent imposition of Israeli domination on the entire Arab nation.

The council believes that:

1. The theory of "ensuring Israel's security," in accordance with which Israel has assumed the right to commit aggression against sovereign and independent Lebanon and to inflict strikes on the dwelling places of the Palestinian population and on the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, is an expression of Israel's aggressive essence and of its expansionist aims with regard to Lebanon and the Arab nation. In addition, it constitutes a dangerous precedent in the international situation, threatening peace and security throughout the world.

2. The purpose of the barbarous bombing raids on Lebanese cities and villages and on Palestinian refugee camps is to impose capitulation on the Arab nation and to liquidate Palestinian resistance as a prelude to the subsequent liquidation of the Palestinian problem as a whole.

3. The aggressive actions against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon on the pretext of defending one of the Lebanese groupings expose Israel's plans aimed at undermining Lebanon's national unity, splitting it up into small states along religious community lines and undermining the process of achieving national concord.

4. The aggressive actions against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, the provocations against Syria and the issuing of ultimatums are aimed at provoking a clash with Syria and the Arab nation and represent an attempt to impose Israel's tyranny and hegemony on the Arab Region.

5. The continuation of this policy by Israel is leading inevitably to a military explosion, since any retreat by the Arabs in this situation would mean defeat and capitulation--which is totally rejected by the Arab peoples.

6. The undoubted political, military and material support which the United States is giving Israel encourages it to continue its aggressive policy toward the Arab peoples.

In the light of what has been expounded the council decided to struggle with all available forces against the theory of the so-called "ensuring of Israel's security" and to support Syria by all means in the struggle against Israel's realization of the theory. The council confirms its unity with Syria in the struggle against Israel's aggression and its provocations.

In connection with Israel's actions the Arab countries will give Syria the necessary assistance to repulse aggression and will devote all their forces to the struggle, including the participation of their armed forces in it in accordance with the Arab League's Charter and the treaty on joint Arab defense. The council comes out in support of Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty, in support of its lawful central government. It confirmed the readiness of Arab governments to give Lebanon any assistance, at the request of its government, in repulsing Israeli aggression, defending its territorial integrity and countering Israeli interference in its internal affairs.

The council calls for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon. It also urges all the sides involved in Lebanon to achieve national concord and declares its support for the efforts being made by President Sarkis of Lebanon and the Lebanese Government in conjunction with the Syrian Government with a view to achieving national concord in accordance with the principles proclaimed by the president of the republic and approved by the Lebanese Government. It warns the warring Lebanese sides against attempts to create obstacles in the way of achieving national concord and against using the "Israel card" to wreck the concord process, and confirms the determination of all the Arab countries and of each country individually to defend Lebanon's unity and to resist any attempts to split and dismember Lebanon and to create religious community formations on that basis.

The council emphasizes the need to implement the decisions of the conferences of Arab heads of state in Riyadh and Cairo and to intensify the actions of the monitoring committee set up in accordance with those decisions, bearing in mind that it must hold sessions at foreign minister level whenever the situation demands. The council adopted a decision on giving all possible assistance to the PLO in order to enable it to continue fulfilling its mission and to withstand the Israeli aggressor's genocide against the PLO and the Palestinian Arab people. The council declares its support for the PLO in the struggle against Israel's aggressive actions.

The council supports the PLO's call for volunteers from Arab countries to be granted the opportunity to participate in the liberation of occupied Palestinian territories, and Jerusalem above all. The council confirmed the need for the immediate fulfillment of the decision of the Tunis conference of Arab heads of state to give financial assistance to Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people in southern Lebanon with a view to overcoming the consequences of Zionist military escalation and the devastation, casualties and material loss caused by it.

The council urged the United States to stop giving Israel all sorts of assistance and support, since this assistance is aggression against the Arabs, their dignity and their future and is directed against peace and security in the region. With regard to this, the further rendering of this assistance will lead to a serious confrontation between the Arab peoples and the United States. The council urges world public opinion to condemn Israel's aggressive policy and provocations and to support the Arabs in the struggle against aggression. It confirmed that the Arab countries will continue the struggle against the Camp David agreements, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the path of Camp David.

The council hails the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine in their occupied homeland under the leadership of the PLO--their sole legitimate representative. The council confirms the importance of strengthening and developing Arab solidarity and surmounting minor differences in the face of Zionist expansion, which threatens the fate of all Arabs. The council entrusted the Arab League general secretary with following the development of the situation in the region and informing Arab governments of all measures being taken.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ZAIRE

Talks Held

LD280819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Brazzaville, 20 May--Nsinga Udzhuu Ongwakebi Untube, first state commissioner of the Republic of Zaire, received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an officialvisit at the invitation of the country's National Legislative Council.

During the conversation questions relating to Soviet-Zairian relations and problems of mutual interest were discussed. The sides noted the existence of great opportunities for developing cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific and cultural spheres.

The delegation members had a number of meetings with party and state leaders and Zairian parliamentarians and toured the provinces of lower Zaire and Shaba. The delegation visited the large hydroelectric power station at (Inge), a number of mininig enterprises and other economic projects.

Report on Talks

LD281549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 81 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA headline: "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to the Republic of Zaire"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, paid an official visit to the Republic of Zaire 12 through 20 May 1981 at the invitation of Zaire's Legislative Council.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation was received by Ziarian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who had a frank conversation with it regarding the various opportunities for bilateral cooperation available in the USSR and Zaire.

The delegation had a working meeting with the Zairian Legislative Council leadership, headed by Council Chairman Nzondomio A Dokpe Lingo, and also conversations with (Tito Avungara), dean of the Popular Movement of the Revolution Party Central Committee; Udzhuu Ongwakebi Untube, first state commissioner; Bo-Boliko Lokonga, executive secretary of the Popular Movement of the Revolution Party, and Boboko Lukumba, state commissioner for foreign affairs.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the (N'sele) agroindustrial complex, the (Inga) hydroelectric power complex and the port city of Matadi in Bas-Zaire Province, and mining and metallurgical industry enterprises in Shaba Province.

A warm and friendly reception was everywhere extended to the delegation. A joint communique was adopted on the results of the visit. It notes that in the course of the conversations the two sides exchanged information on the activity of their countries' state institutions, and also on questions of the development of Soviet-Zairian relations and topical problems of the present international situation.

Both sides expressed themselves in favor of galvanizing cooperation in the trade and economic, cultural, and scientific and technical spheres.

With regard to questions of interparliamentary cooperation the two delegations agreed to promote collaboration between their national groups within the interparliamentary union framework, and also the development of other forms of parliamentary exchange.

The two sides noted that Soviet-Zairian bilateral relations are based on strict observance of the principles of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The two sides advocated continued efforts to strengthen international security and eliminate causes of tension in Africa and worldwide. In the process prime importance must be attached to ending the arms race, especially in the sphere of the production of nuclear weapons.

The sides noted that the parliamentarians of all countries are called upon to play an important role in preserving and consolidating peace, deepening detente and developing international cooperation.

Reaffirming their solidarity with the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism and racism in Africa, the sides advocated an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia and the immediate implementation in full of the UN decisions on Namibia. They stated their support for the struggle of the South African peoples to eliminate the shameful apartheid system.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation briefed the Zairian side on the tasks facing the Soviet people in ths sphere of socioeconomic and cultural building.

The Zairian side was acquainted with the peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which reflect the Soviet Union's determination to struggle consistently for a radical improvement in the international situation. It was briefed on the support that the Soviet Union is giving to the southern African peoples' liberation struggle.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation invited a Legislative Council delegation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union during the current year.

MOZAMBIQUE SIGNS ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD270823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--The first session of the Soviet-Mozambique intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation and trade was held from 18 through 20 May. It examined questions relating to the further development of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique in various economic sectors.

S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee Permanent Political Committee and minister of planning and agriculture, signed a long-term program of economic and trade cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique for 1981-90. It provides for expanding Soviet-Mozambique economic cooperation and further increasing trade between the two countries.

A Soviet-Mozambique protocol was also signed on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and training national cadres.

U.S. ENCOURAGING GUATEMALA, HONDURAS BUTCHERS

LD281105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "Encouragement for the Butchers"]

[Text] White House envoy V. Walters, a former deputy director of the CIA, has made a lightning tour of Guatemala and Honduras. The official purpose of his trip was to "hold consultations" with the governments of those Central American states. What was at issue? First and foremost, the strengthening of Washington's close economic and military cooperation with the dictatorial regimes of Guatemala and Honduras. The growth of the national liberation movement in Central America has jeopardized the positions of North American monopolies and the local oligarchy. Washington is hurrying to "impose order" in the region, which was until recently regarded as the U.S. 'backyard."

The present White House administration is pretending that it is still only in the process of elaborating a "political strategy" with respect to events in Central America. However, in reality Washington's interventionist course has already emerged relatively clearly. Its aim is to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution, extinguish the flame of the people's war against the military and civilian junta in El Salvador and use fire and the sword to "pacify" other countries where the rage of the people's masses is growing and the partisan movement is gaining strength. Guatemala and Honduras play the part, in these plans, of bridgeheads for aggression against neighboring Nicaragua and El Salvador. But now the bridgeheads themselves threaten to become "powder kegs." On the day that General Walters and General Lucas Garcia, head of the Guatemalan junta, were agreeing on American arms deliveries, the agencies were sending out reports from Guatemala on the latest reprisals by the military in that country against the civilian population. On the outskirts of the city of Santa Cruz del Quiche 19 corpses, maimed by torture, were discovered. In the Indian village of (Pachitak) in the northwest of the country government cutthroats savagely killed 15 peasants. According to the New York TIMES, while Lucas Garcia has been in power, that is, since 1 July 1978, more than 5,000 people have been killed for political reasons in Guatemala. The situation is practically the same in Honduras, nonetheless Walters assured the military there that in 1981 American military aid will be increased. The United States, which has embarked on a cursade against "international terrorism," is cynically encouraging bloody dictatorships to new crimes.

CHERNENKO MEETING WITH CUBAN OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD282342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1856 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS)--Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Secundino Guerra, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chief of one of its departments and (Larra Vila Regau), a senior official in the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee apparatus. They are in the USSR in accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party. Konstantin Chernenko briefed the two on the work of the CPSU organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed that the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev personally highly value the inviolable friendship between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party, and between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba. Secundino Guerra noted that in implementing the tasks set by the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party, the Cuban working people are striving to make broad use of Soviet experience. The fraternal Soviet-Cuban friendship has become an effective factor in the successful construction of socialism in the republic.

SHIBAYEV PRAISES TU 'EDUCATIONAL' ACTIVITY

LD271157 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Improving Trade Unions' Educational Work"]

[Text] Yesterday in the AUCCTU Palace of Labor in Moscow a conference opened, devoted to the tasks of further improving trade unions' educational and mass cultural work arising from the 26th party congress decisions and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference brought together secretaries of trade union central committees and republic, kray and oblast councils, workers of the trade union press, the all-union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the all-union Society of INventors and Rationalizers, of cultural and educational institutions and of the trade unions' voluntary sports society, a group of representatives of factory, plant and local committees of enterprises in Moscow and oblasts and representatives of scientific institutions. V.N. Kostetskiy, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, is taking part in the work of the conference.

The conference was opened by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev.

Our party, Comrade Shibayev said, has displayed and does display constant concern for fostering communist consciousness in Soviet people. Here it is proceeding from V.I. Lenin's instructions that the "development of the masses' consciousness remains, as always, the basis and main object of all our work." Recently the conditions in which we live and work have changed considerably. Man himself has changed: His knowledge and erudition have been enriched and his spiritual requirements have increased. Our class protagonists are organizing ideological sabotage against the USSR and they have intensified and refined their attempts to exert a corrupting influence on the consciousness of Soviet people--which requires heightened vigilance from us and uncompromising struggle against ideologies alien to us.

Based on this, the party Central Committee formulated the tasks of improving ideological, political and educational work expounded in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979. This resolution was called a document for long-term action by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Central Committee Accountability Report to the party congress. "In effect," he noted, "it is a question of restructuring...many sectors and spheres of ideological work. We must seek to make its content more topical and to make its forms meet the modern requirements and needs of Soviet people."

The party stresses that in disseminating the 26th CPSU Congress decisions it is very important to focus attention on the fact that our society is a society of laboring people and that labor is the sole source of all our wealth. Success depends not only on the standard of equipment and technology but also on skill in using the so-called human factor effectively, and on the art of revealing the possibilities of every worker and orientating them in society's favor, displaying constant concern for the worker. Our people, to use Lenin's words, have a "vast store of energy and talent." Helping develop them to the utmost and giving them timely support is the direct obligation of all organizations and all cadres who carry out educational work in labor collectives.

Scientific and technical progress is one of the basic motive forces and main indicators of socialist competition. The use of the latest and, as a rule, complex and expensive machines and units requires a high degree of skill and the strictest labor discipline and conscientiousness on the part of the worker. All this determines the growing role of the working class, which is characterized to the highest degree by the feelings of being master in its own country and of responsibility for the state of affairs at every enterprise. Bound up as it is with industry--the main material foundation of socialism--the Soviet working class fulfills a leading and guiding role in the creation of a material and technical base for communism and in the whole process of communist building.

It is necessary to do everything to ensure that the experience accumulated by trade unions in the development of creative initiative and labor activity of the working class reliably serves the development of socialist competition, the growth of social labor productivity and increased efficiency and quality in all our work. An especially important role in educating working people belongs to socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward work. The process of competition develops the feeling of personal responsibility on the part of every person for the cause of the collective.

The new plans for development confront the trade unions with exceptionally big tasks. Their role in managing state and public affairs, in resolving many questions of development of the national economy and in the activity of collectives of enterprises and construction sites and of institutes is steadily growing. The primary task of trade union organizations is to consolidate the high labor and political enthusiasm of the participants in the competition in honor of the 26th party congress. Now the frontiers for which labor collectives must aim this year have been outlined everywhere and counterplans have been adopted. It is important that they are backed up by organizational and educational work.

The best features of the socialist workers are embodied in the production frontrunners and innovators and in the 5-year plan stalwarts. Their practical experience and ways and methods of organizing labor are of really great value.

The effectiveness of the struggle for a further increase in labor productivity and an intensification in making economies is determined to a large extent by people's skill and the standard of their economic training. For this reason the organizers of economic study for working people and propaganda workers in the schools of communist labor have a great responsibility. Within this study it is necessary to show clearly on the basis of a deep analysis of advanced experience the opportunities and methods for its introduction and use in the collective of every individual enterprise, construction site and kolkhoz.

The foundation for lofty achievements in socialist competition is harmonious work and strong discipline in the broad sense of that word. The changeover to collective forms of labor organization and pay produces a high result. As life itself shows, wherever a slacker or idler is made answerable to his comrades, any violations are overcome more rapidly, shortcomings and miscalculations are eliminated and teams achieve higher indicators in competition. The participation of the broad working masses in production management is of huge educational as well as economic significance. It is impossible not to agree with Nikolay Anatolyevich Zlobin who, in assessing the role of the team contract, called it the "great educator."

An important means of drawing working people into more active participation in production management are the standing production conferences and collective contracts. We still have much to do to reveal existing experience more fully and to show convincingly that in a good, cohesive collective the personality of the working person flourishes.

People work more productively, Comrade Shibayev stressed, when they feel a constant concern for the improvement of their working and living conditions and feel that there is attention to their needs and requirements. The social program for the current 5-year period gives a prominent place to measures aimed at creating favorable living, working and leisure conditions for Soviet people, increasing education opportunities and consistently leveling out standards of prosperity and culture between different social groups and between urban and rural dwellers. This whole system of measures, aimed at resolving the chief task of the 5-year period--the steady heightening of the people's well-being—can only be implemented successfully as a result of the planned and steady development of production and uninterrupted growth in its efficiency.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is the 5-year plan of accelerated scientific and technical progress. A unified technical policy in all sectors of the national economy will enable production to be technically reequipped, which will have a favorable effect on the improvement of working conditions, and that means also on enhancing labor productivity and production quality.

Now the focus of all efforts by labor collectives is the fulfillment of the plans outlined by the party. One of the primary tasks of trade unions is to intensify monitoring of work standards and consumption levels and to improve moral and material incentives in the development of competition. In heightening the social and educational importance of competition an important role is played by the improvement of social control over its progress, its observance of contractual obligations and its guaranteeing of rhythmic work in every labor collective.

Trade union organizations are making increasing efforts to improve working people's consumer services, to improve their health and develop the individual comprehensively. Notable steps have been taken in the development of health and resort treatment and tourism, physical culture and sport and in the organization of interesting and useful leisure. However, unfortunately instances occur of some trade union organizations' treating the solution of these questions without the proper urgency and energy and without specific concern for the individual.

In defining ways for further fashioning the new man, the party points out the need to try to ensure that the growth of material possibilities is constantly accompanied by an increase in the ideological, moral and cultural education of people.

A program of action for the short term and the long term has been outlined, Comrade Shibayev said in conclusion. Now, the chief things is to fill this program with real deeds and to get organized, as Lenin taught, vigorous and harmonious joint work among people.

The urgent task of trade union committees, primary organizations and the whole aktiv is to help working people to master the propositions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and the other congress materials and to elucidate all the greatness of what has been achieved, the grandeur of the program outlined by the party and--the chief thing--the ways of realizing this in each specific case.

All the multifaceted work in propaganda and in explaining and studying Lenin's party congress decisions must be distinguished by a high ideological standard and profound political content, must be conducted in a differentiated way and must be distinguished by its intelligible, vital and interesting form.

The strength of our propaganda lies in unity of work and deed and in the close connection with real life. The closer this bond, the better it will mobilize working people to successfully resolve the tasks set by the party and inspire them to new achievements for the glory of the motherland.

After this, the report "On the Tasks of Trade Union Organizations in Further Improving Educational and Mass Cultural Work in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands and the Instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was delivered by AUCCTU SEcretary L.A. Zemlyannikov.

The conference continues its work today.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SECRETARIES EXAMINE TASKS

LD281331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference-Seminar at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of secretaries of union republic supreme soviet presidiums and the leading workers of those presidiums' apparatus was held at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 19-20 May.

The conference was opened by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the tasks of soviets of people's deputies arising from the 26th CPSU Congress was delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Plenary sessions and sectional meetings discussed the practical tasks of soviets of people's deputies in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions formulated in the CPSU Central Committee report and in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" approved by the congress, and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The participants in the meeting examined questions associated with the work of union republic supreme soviet presidiums and their apparatus and shared experience available in the republics.

It was noted at the conference that the soviets and their executive and administrative organs, in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, must make full use of the powers granted by the USSR Constitution to ensure comprehensive economic and social development on their territories to improve all aspects of Soviet people's life and domestic conditions and to satisfy their material and cultural needs.

The conference participants spoke of the work practice of union republic supreme soviets, their presidiums and standing commissions and local soviets in ensuring the further improvement of state leadership of economic and sociocultural building, developing legislation, increasing the effectiveness of monitoring the fulfillment of laws and plan targets and constently strengthening executive discipline.

The speakers at the conference expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their constant concern for increasing the role, prestige and activeness of our country's soviets.

Taking part in the conference's work were K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general; P. F. Alekseyev, chief editor of the newspaper IZVESTIYA; A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and secretaries of the gorispolkoms and oblispolkoms of Moscow and Leningrad.

PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV, ANDROPOV AT KGB CONFERENCE

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Attends, Andropov Addresses KGB Meeting" published on page R 1 of the 27 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report on the conference carried on page 2 of the 27 May Moscow AVDA in Russian, reveals the following variation:

Paragraph two reads: L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly and cordially greeted by those present, took part in the conference's work.

PRAVDA REPORT ON SHEVARDNADZE RECEPTION SPEECH

A comparison of the item headlined "More on Georgian Anniversary Celebrations" and subheaded "Shevardnadze, Brezhnev Addresses" published on page R 13 of the 26 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report from Tbilisi on 23 May entitled "In Honor of the Jubilee" which was carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 May, reveals the following variation:

PRAVDA inserts the following passage between paragraph two and paragraph three, antepenultimate line "Comrade Shevardnadze wished...":

Our first toast is to the Communist Party, the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and you, dear Leonid Ilich! In proclaiming this toast I wish to thank you cordially for all that you have done for our party, for the people's prosperity and for the preservation of peace and to wish you all the best, all the very best, sound health, many years of life, joy and great happiness--everything that you always wish your nearest and dearest.

Then E.A. Shevardnadze proclaimed a toast to friendship and fraternity.

The festivities marking the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and its Communist Party have developed into a bright, unforgettable demonstration of friendship and fraternity, he said. The Soviet people's entire fraternal family has come together amicably for our festival. Our guests include well-known party, state and public figures, organizers of the national economy, notables of industrial and agricultural production, eminent scientists, figures from the world of literature and art and famous military leaders.

Every one of you has more than enough cares. Yet you have all found it possible to set business aside and come to us here in Tbilisi. We particularly value and appreciate that. We have, as it were, felt more strongly our friend's elbow and our brother's shoulder has become stronger for us. We have, as it were, come to believe still more in ourselves, and it is as though we have been injected with a new charge of energy. So may the fiendship and fraternity of the Russian and Georgian peoples, as of all the peoples of our great multinational motherland, always be holy and pure, profound and strong!

E.A. Shevardnadze proclaimed a toast to the leaders of the delegations from Moscow, Leningrad and the union and autonomous republics and krays bordering on the Georgian SSR.

MINISTER BREKHOV IN AZERBAIJAN, VISITS ALIYEV

LD281153 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade K.I. Brekhov's Visit to Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade K.I. Brekhov, USSR minister of chemical and petroleum machine building, was in the republic 11-14 May. He visited a number of plants of the Soyuzneftemash all-union industrial association--the Lieutenant Schmidt plant, the Bakinskiy Rabochiy plant, the F. Fzerzhinskiy plant, the Sm. Kirov plant and the Yu. Kasimov Kishlinskiy machine-building plant, where he studied the state of production of very important types of oil-field drilling and geological prospecting equipment and progress in equipping new production units and modernizing and retooling existing ones. Comrade Brekhov talked with leaders, workers and experts and drew attention to existing reserves and potential for further increasing work efficiency and quality. He visited the Azerbaijan petroleum machine-building scientific research institute, where he was familiarized with progress in developing new types of equipment for extracting oil and gas. At the Soyuzneftemash association, Comrade Brekhov met the party-economic aktiv of the sector's enterprises and organizations.

During the meeting there was a detailed discussion of petroleum machine-building workers, tasks arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and an examination of the questions of the sector's development during 1981-85 and for the period through 1991. Measures were outlined for further raising the technical standard and quality of finished goods.

Comrade Brekhov met leaders and experts of the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom associations and examined questions connected with the provision of oil and gas extracting equipment to the republic's petroleum workers, and visited the Kalinin plant and the M. Azizbekov Azerbaijan petrochemical institute.

Comrade Brekhov traveled to Sumgait, where he visited the Orgsintez production association and a synthetic rubber plant and saw the city sights.

There was a talk between Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee first secretary, and K.I. Brekhov at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 14 May, during which there was a detailed discussion of practical questions related to the further development of the republic's petroleum machine-building.

Participating in the talk were G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, K.M. Begirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, and R.A. Mamedov, head of the Soyuzneftemash all-union industrial association.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES ABKAHAZSKAYA ASSR MEETING

LD281445 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 May carries on pages 1-3 a 9,300-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Festival of the Peoples' Leninist Friendship" on a 15 May "gala meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Abkhazskaya ASSR." The report contains a 5,400-word report on a speech delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, "candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee" at the gala meeting in Sukhumi. Shevardnadze reportedly stresses the importance of the CPSU's "Leninist nationalities policy" in the economic, cultural and scientific development of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and praises the ASSR for its achievements in various spheres. Shevardnadze continues:

"The republic's leaders are paying particular attention to the further development of Abkhaz culture and language. We believe that every one of our republic-level leaders, creating favorable conditions for the development and enrichment of Georgian language and literature and for the study of Russian which, in our age, has become a language of international communication, is obliged to treat the development of all national languages in which classes are conducted in the republic's schools, including the Abkhaz language, literature and culture, with exactly the same attention and love.

"Language is one of any nation's main riches. I have already had more than one occasion for saying that we Georgians get profound satisfaction from hearing Abkhaz speech and that we deem it our direct duty to promote the Abkhaz language's development. The Georgian CP Central Committee resolution on improving the teaching of native languages, including Abkhaz, in our republic's academic institutions attests in particular to the fact that we are taking major steps in this direction.

"All these questions, like the questions connected with the accelerated development of the economy in light of the party and government resolution and of our resolutions, are constantly in the purview of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet Presidium and of other organs. Of course, things do not always go as smoothly as one would like. We have spoken repeatedly and in great detail with your oblast party organization's communists about the problems which occasionally arise among us. We spoke at two party conferences and during the numerous meetings which we had in labor collectives.

"All these questions were analyzed most thoroughly and in great detail at a meeting of the Garskiy Rayon party organization aktiv last August. The report at that aktiv was a collective work, the collective opinion of all the members of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Abkhazskiy Obkom. It clearly defines the party position on all the problems which have emerged and, I believe, there is no point in dwelling on them in detail now.

"I would only like to stress that the oblast party organization and all the autonomous republic's party committees are reorganizing their work confidently, striving for the strict observance of the Leninist norms and principles of party leadership, and are raising their principled approach in the matter of eradicating existing negative phenomena and relapses into a narrow-minded and philistine mentality.

"I would like today to repeat what I said at the meeting of the Garskiy Rayon party organization aktiv. Everyone in the autonomous republic must understand that the more successfully all the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution and by the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution on Abkhazskaya ASSR are implemented, the more its economic potential will increase and the higher the people's culture and the living standard of the working people of all the nationalities inhabiting it will become. The decisions of the party and government and our decisions on the autonomous republic take account equally of the interests of people of all nations and ethnic groups--Abkhazians, Georgians, Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Estonians, Jews and so forth. I want to reiterate that the efforts of the entire population and the representatives of all the nationalities inhabiting Soviet Abkhazskaya ASSR should be directed toward the unconditional fulfillment of this program. This, comrades, is our common patriotic, internationalist, party and state duty!

"Patriotism, internationalism, party-mindedness! These concepts are inseparable in us. We must develop the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization's rich internationalist traditions even more consistently and persistently. One must always recall and be fully aware of what precisely internationalists are--they are their people's best patriots.

"In a few days, comrades, we will be gathering with you for a fine and radiant festival--the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and its Communist Party. The great honor has befallen me on behalf of all the Georgian SSR's working people, on your behalf and on behalf of all the republic's communists of inviting to this celebration the delegates of the 27th party congress and, of course, its first delegate--Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I am convinced that there is no house here which would not open its doors wide to our dear guests.

"May Russia enter our home, may all the fraternal republics enter our home! May the entire beautiful Soviet land, the great creation of Lenin and the Communist Party--the USSR--enter our home. On that day not only will the doors of our home be opened wide but also our hearts filled with a sense of most profound gratitude to all the brother peoples!

"We said once that all our deeds and all our achievements could be compared with the construction of a beautiful building whose name is the friendship and fraternity of the peoples. We said that the present generation of communists' desire to build this eternal edifice of friendship and trust among all the peoples is well known. This is our sacred duty, a task entrusted us by history and our epoch.

"Everyone leaves a legacy after him. After our generation may this most valuable, most important and dearest legacy remain for our children--the house of friendship and fraternity of all the peoples."

SHEVARDNADZE BOOK PUBLISHED IN AZERBAIJAN

LD280857 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 19 May carries on page 2 a 1,700-word AZERINFORM report on "Soviet Georgia--E.A. Shevardnadze's Book on the Fraternal Republic" now reportedly translated into Azerbaijani.

In a foreword to this book, "timed for the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and of the formation of the Georgian Communist Party," CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Georgian First Secretary Shevardnadze reportedly stresses the "fraternity" between Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia and the importance of "the victory of Soviet power" and the joint revolutionary struggle with the "Russian and other peoples." He concludes by praising the "Azerbaijan people's national zeal" which "serves the great cause of socialism and communism."

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK PLENUM ON CADRE TRAINING

LD281332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 May 81

[Summary] An Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum in Tashkent has been held to discuss cadre training.

"The report by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic Communist Party, and the speeches which were made there, noted that in the decisions of the congress and the review report of the party's Central Committee, the party's Leninist core training policy has received further development. Thanks to the purposeful work by party organizations, in the past 5-year plan alone about 3,500 specialists for the national economy were assigned to work in the republic's party and administrative bodies."

KISHINEV CONFERENCE VIEWS PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

LD271353 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 May 81 p 1

[ATEM report: "Conference at Moldavian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The tasks of further improving party organizational work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed 15 May at a conference at the Moldavian CP Central Committee of gorkom and raykom secretaries in charge of party organizational work questions and the chiefs of party committee organizational sections.

Moldavian CP Central Committee Second Secretary N.V. Merenishchev delivered a report.

The conference examined questions of improving party organizational work in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, the leadership of primary party organizations, the style and methods of the work of party committees, the monitoring and verification of execution, the activity of social organizations, the strengthening of party ranks and work with cadres.

Speakers at the conference on the questions under discussion were V.M. Yukin, first secretary of Beltsy Gorkom; V.M. Tkachenko, first secretary of Sovetskiy Raykom; raykom Second Secretaries A.P. Belyy--Floreshtskiy Raykom, A.D. Gandrabura--Bessarabskiy Raykom, G.I. Motelika--Faleshtskiy Raykom and L.V. Tsurkan--Rybnitskiy Raykom, and V.P. Kushnir, secretary of Kagulskiy Raykom.

Participating in the conference's work were P.V. Voronin, G.I. Yeremey, P.P. Petrik, G.G. Dygay and V.K. Kiktenko, members and candidate members of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau; N.P. Kiriyak, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; A.V. Melnik, secretary of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council, the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee and the republic's Committee of People's Control, and the press, radio and television.

STEPS TO IMPROVE ENERGY SAVING, PLANNING DESCRIBED

LD271409 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 15 May publishes on page 4 a feature under the general headline "Strict Accounting for Fuel and Energy!" which includes reports by the newspaper's spot-check team on its findings regarding fuel and energy consumption and saving at various industrial enterprises. The feature also includes a 900-word comment by E.I. Vertel, chief of the USSR Gosplan Fuel and Petroleum Product Balances and Distribution Plans Department. Noting that the spot-check showed that fuel saving reserves are "very high," Vertel states that "large-scale statewide measures have been elaborated to step up the fuel and energy saving regime," which comprise a "long-term comprehensive program." He notes in particular:

"An important feature of the long-term program is the enhancement of the planned basis in saving energy resources. Thus, ministries and departments, together with draft annual plans, must now submit to the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology a list of their basic fuel and energy saving measures, indicating the capital investments, equipment and materials earmarked for these purposes. This will make it possible to envisage the allocation of the appropriate resources in advance, as early as the stage of forming state plans for the country's economic and social development. For the first time sectors are being set targets for the utilization of solar, wind and deep geothermal energy, that is renewable energy resources."

Vertel also notes that in 1981 "it is planned to approve general provisions for the procedure for reckoning and monitoring the expenditure of fuel and energy resources in industry, transportation, agriculture and the municipal and consumer services sphere" and that "measures have been envisaged for increasing enterprises' interest in the thrifty expenditure of energy resources." The main content of the energy-saving program, he concludes, is that "it should ensure a decisive turn toward the more effective utilization of fuel and energy."

NEW MINERAL MINING STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDED

LD271111 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 May publishes on page 3 under the headline "Resources from the Earth's Depths" a 2,200-word article by B. Sokolov, Lenin Prize winner and academician-secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry Department. Sokolov points out that the earth's geological resources are ultimately all exhaustible and that the earth's atmosphere, seas, geothermal energy and climate are also threatened with "qualitative degradation" which can only be avoided by "a system of considered and moreover expensive protective measures on a state and international scale."

Having outlined the various branches of geology and the tasks facing geologists in prospecting subterranean resources, particularly in deep drilling, he notes that "in connection with the exhaustion of known major deposits a new strategy must be developed in setting about to develop smaller-scale, dispersed deposits with reduced concentrations of useful components" and goes on to outline "a small and medium-scale study of the country's territory," Finally, Sokolov points out that "the new stage of geological study of the country's territory will require coordination of the efforts of scientists and specialists not only of the USSR Ministry of Geology and other departments and organizations directly responsible for the country's geological map service but also of scientists from academic institutions and higher educational establishments."

BRIEFS

NEW DEEPWATER MOORING--A state commission has signed the commissioning document for deepwater mooring at the Severnyy Shipyard. The project was part of the plan for reconstruction of the enterprise, and the mooring is capable of receiving the largest vessels operating in the Far East basin, including fish processing base ships and floating canneries. Crane tracks and a railroad siding have been built to the mooring. A block of new shops under construction at the plant will be commissioned next year. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 May 81 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS SOWING CAMPAIGN ENTERING FINAL STAGE

LD291000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The sowing work in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes is entering the final stage. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today about 118 million hectares have been sown to various spring crops. At present the machine operators have been maintaining the same high rates for fieldwork as in mid-May. Every 24 hours spring crops are sown in average on 4.5 million hectares. As we were told by Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration of Land Use, Land Organization, Shelter Belts and Soil Conservation, the highest rates of sowing work in recent days have been carried out by the machine operators of Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts in Kazakhstan, Altayskiy Kray and Omskaya Oblast in West Siberia.

In all, in Siberia at the moment spring crops have been sown on approximately 60 percent of the area alloted for them. Sowing work is being somewhat held up in the Urals where bad weather is hindering the work. Many various types of crops also still remain to be sown on the fields of the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia. Sowing is progressing successfully on the fields allotted to groat crops. Buckwheat occupies considerably more area than last year. Sowing has ended in the Kuban, one of the major rice-growing zones. There the sowing has had to be carried out on many fields with the aid of agricultural aircraft. In the south of the country the tending of the sown crops is taking place everywhere. Good shoots have been obtained everywhere. The grasses have ripened and the time has arrived for mass haymaking. This is underway in the south of the European sector, in Central Asia and in the Transcaucasus.

More on CSA Report

LD291002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by Monday 25 May spring crops had been sown throughout the country on 117.8 million hectares. Grain and pulse crops had been sown on 73.6 million hectares. Work on the most mass scale is being carried out at present in the country's eastern areas.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 27-28 MAY

LD290300 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 and 28 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 May

In Omskaya Oblast machine operators have completed sowing on 2 million hectares and the final stage of sowing has been reached. About 4,000 machines are working on wheatfields alone. (0000 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast today spring wheat sowing is being completed. Grain fields occupy more than 1 million hectares. (0430 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast has sown 3 million hectares to grain crops. After a long period of bad weather, sunny weather has arrived. Wheat is being sown daily now on an area of over 250,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

More than 30 million hectares have been sown to spring crops throughout the country during the past week. The same area also was sown during the preceeding 7 days, which shows that work is proceeding at a steady and rapid pace. Approximately 118 million hectares have been sown in the country as a whole, which is 5 million hectares less than at the same time last year.

The fastest rates of work have been achieved in Kustanayskaya Oblast, Altayskiv Kray and Omskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and certain other oblasts. There has been considerable lagging behind compared with 1980, due to bad weather, in the Urals, Bashkirskaya ASSR, and a number of oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zome. (1030 GMT)

In Turkmenistan cotton has been sown on the entire planned area of 500,000 hectares. This year Turkmen farmers have pledged to sell to the state 1.22 million tons of cotton. (1330 GMT)

28 May

Throughout the country almost 800,000 hectares have been sown to buckwheat. This is 127,000 hectares more than last year. The buckwheat-sowing plan has been fulfilled by 14 oblasts in the Ukraine, but farms in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan are lagging behind. (0100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan's Pavlodarskaya Oblast wheat sowing has been completed, with nearly 1 million hectares sown to this crop. Grain sowing is nearly completed in Kazakhstan's Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Wheat sowing in Omskaya Oblast is nearing completion and nearly 1.5 million hectares have been sown to spring crops. (0200 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast farmers have sown 2 million hectares. Three-quarters of the spring grain crop has been sown. (0600 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan the spring crop sowing plan has been considerably overfulfilled. This year farmers plan to increase the output of grain and pulse crops and raise the gross grain yield to 300,000 tons. (1000 GMT)

In Kazakhstan's Uralskaya Oblast the area sown to wheat, barley and millet has been expanded by 2500,000 hectares. Grain crop sowing has been completed, with a record area of 1,000,600 hectares [figure as heard--presumably 1.6 million meant] sown. (1750 GMT)

In Novosibirskaya Oblast Grain crop sowing is in progress on the third million hectares. Despite the cold and wet weather, sowing in Western Siberia is proceeding in strict accordance with the times recommended by the Siberian branch of VASKHNIL. (1900 GMT)

KUBAN PERFORMANCE, TARGET YIELD, OUTPUT REPORTED

LD280955 [Editorial Report] Moscow Izvestiya in Russian on 15 May Morning Edition frontpages a 500-word report from Krasnodarskiy Kray by correspondent A. Dergachev under the headline "Spring is Setting a Test; Over 1.5 Million Hectares of Spring Crops Have Been Sown in the Kuban." Noting that this year "330,000 hectares of corn, almost all for seed, 30,000 hectares of soybeans and 20,000 hectares of sunflowers are being cultivated by industrial methods." Dergachev goes on to quote an experimental farm link leader:

"This year our link's machine operators have set the task of obtaining 50 quintals of winter wheat, 65 quintals of corn, 450 quintals of sugar beet and 20 quintals of soybeans from each hectare."

Having given a brief account of corn sowing on the Dimitrov Kolkhoz, Mostovskiy Rayon, the report continues:

"The Kuban arable farmers have pledged to sell the state 4.36 million tons of grain this year. Their pledges also provide for the delivery of 6.19 million tons of sugar beet, 551,000 tons of sunflower oilseed and 705,000 tons of vegetables to the state."